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HARRIS' RURAL ANNUAL



Moreton Farm Seeds



WASHINGTON POTATO

VEGETABLE SEEDS
 FARM SEEDS.
 SEED POTATOES.

DIRECT FROM THE GROWER

UNION-ADV. G. ROCHESTER, N. Y.

1898

JOSEPH HARRIS COMPANY

MORETON FARM = MONROE COUNTY

N. Y.

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VEGETABLE PLANTS.

We grow great quantities of late Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery Plants, and can furnish them in any quantity desired, at very low prices. The Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants will be ready to ship about June 1st, and from then until August 1st, we aim to have a constant supply of plants in the best condition. Celery Plants ready the last of June.

Orders booked at any time and plants sent when wanted. We make no charge for packing and guarantee the safe delivery of the plants in good condition. **When in need of Plants please write us for prices on the quantity desired.**

CABBAGE PLANTS—Ready June 1st to August 1st.

All the leading varieties, including the Danish Cabbages, Solid Emperor and Hollander.

By Mail, Postpaid.		By Express, not Prepaid.	
25 plants.....	\$.15	500 plants.....	\$1.25
100 plants.....	.45	1000 plants.....	1.75
200 plants.....	1.50	5000 plants or more, per 1000	1.25

CELERY PLANTS—Ready last of June.

First-class, large, stocky plants, grown in enormous quantities. Please write us for prices on quantities and varieties required. We can furnish larger and better plants than it is possible for the average grower to raise. We grow all the varieties named in this Catalogue.

By Mail, Prepaid.		By Express, not Prepaid.	
100 plants.....	\$.50	500 plants.....	\$1.25
200 plants.....	.85	1000 plants.....	2.00
		5000 plants or more, per 1000	1.50

Fine Plants by Mail—Mr. M. E. Everett, Odin, Pa., wrote us July 11, 1897: "It is with great pleasure I acknowledge the receipt of celery, etc. They came in the best possible condition and are larger and finer than any mail plants I ever saw. Thanks for the extra number included."

Better Than Local Dealers Sell—Mr. Geo. W. Love, Lanesboro, Mass., wrote us July 16, 1897: "Celery plants ordered of you received. I want to thank you for the promptness with which you filled my order, also for the quality of the plants sent me; they were far better than I expected or could have purchased from the local dealers."

CAULIFLOWER PLANTS—Ready June 1st to August 1st.

Erfurt Earliest Dwarf and Snowball, the best varieties for either early or late crops.

By Mail, Prepaid.		By Express, not Prepaid.	
25 plants.....	\$.25	100 plants.....	\$.60
100 plants.....	.80	500 plants.....	2.00
200 plants.....	1.50	1000 plants.....	3.50

TOMATO PLANTS—Ready May 15th.

We can furnish good, strong, transplanted plants of the following varieties: Early Ruby, Dwarf Champion, Potomac, Imperial, and Bond's Early Minnesota. Our plants are very much superior to those ordinarily sold.

By Mail, Prepaid.		By Express, not Prepaid.	
1 dozen plants.....	\$.30	50 plants.....	\$.75
2 dozen plants.....	.50	100 plants.....	1.00
		1000 plants.....	8.00

PEPPER PLANTS—Ready May 15th.

Bell or Bull Nose, Golden Dawn, Cayenne, dozen, postpaid... 35c

COLLECTION OF THE FINEST FLOWER SEEDS AT ONE-HALF PRICE.

THIRTY CHOICEST NEW VARIETIES, WORTH \$2.36. PRICE, \$1.00.

This Collection is composed of the following **Choice Varieties** of Annual Flowers which are easily grown, and will produce a constant succession of beautiful flowers all through the summer and fall.

Please notice that these are not cheap, common varieties, but are the finest grown. The seeds would cost at Catalogue rates, or of any seedsman, \$2.36. We will send them all for **\$1.00**. (See descriptions of these varieties on pages 27 to 35.)

	Regular Price.	Regular Price.	
ASTERS —One pkt. each <i>Comet</i> , mixed colors, <i>Paeony-Flowered</i> and <i>Crown</i>	\$ 30	Marigold —Double African Quilled.....	\$ 05
Bachelor's Button —New Double.....	10	Mignonette —One pkt. each <i>Machet</i> and <i>Golden Queen</i>	15
Balsams —Rose-flowered, 1 pkt.....	10	Nasturtiums —One oz. <i>Lobb's Improved</i> , mixed colors.....	15
Calendula — <i>Meteor</i> , 1 pkt.....	05	Phlox Drummondii — <i>Grandiflora</i> , Mixed Colors.....	08
CANDYTUFT —One pkt. each <i>White Rocket</i> and <i>Sweet Scented</i>	10	POPPIES —One pkt. each <i>Ranunculus Flowered</i> , <i>New Cardinal</i> , <i>Shirley</i> and <i>New Tulip</i>	20
Chrysanthemum —One pkt. <i>New Double White</i>	05	Pansies —One pkt. <i>New English Seedling</i>	10
Cosmos —One pkt. each <i>New Dwarf Yellow</i> and <i>Mixed Colors</i>	18	Sweet Peas — $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. <i>Eckford's New Varieties</i> , mixed colors.....	20
Coreopsis —One pkt. each <i>Golden Wave</i> and <i>Bi-Color</i>	10	Salpiglossis — <i>New Large Flowering</i>	10
Dianthus —One pkt. each <i>New Single Varieties</i> and <i>Double Laciniatus</i>	10	Zinnia — <i>New Double Giant</i>	05
Gaillardias —One pkt. each <i>Single</i> and <i>Double</i>	20		
		Total cost at regular rates.....	\$2.36

BOOKS.

We can furnish the following Books, postpaid, at Publishers' Prices:

Talks on Manures. By Joseph Harris, M. S. New Edition. A practical and complete work on Manures and Fertilizers, containing 40 chapters, 366 pages.....	\$ 1 75	Gardening for Profit. By Peter Henderson.....	\$1 50
Gardening for Young and Old. By Joseph Harris. A work on the cultivation of vegetables and flowers. Illustrated.....	1 25	How to Make the Garden Pay. By T. Greiner. A complete book on gardening, from making a hot-bed to harvesting the crops—written by a practical man.....	2 00
"Harris on the Pig." By Joseph Harris. New Edition.....	1 50	Terry's A B C of Potato Culture. This book thoroughly treats the subject of successful and profitable potato growing, and is well worth studying.....	40
Nitrate of Soda as a Manure. By Joseph Harris. 90 pages.....	10	Kalamazoo Celery. Its cultivation and secret of success.....	50
Mushrooms—How to Grow Them. By Wm. Falconer.....	1 50	Cauliflowers, and how to grow them.....	20
Celery for Profit. By T. Greiner. An excellent work on the subject.....	50	How Crops Grow. By Prof. Samuel W. Johnson. Everyone who really wishes to know the fundamental principles of plant growth, how they obtain food from the soil and air, etc., should read and study this book. No one can properly understand fertilizing and cultivation of plants unless he knows the facts contained in this book.....	2 00
New Onion Culture. By T. Greiner.....	50	Young Plants. Interesting and valuable to all amateurs who grow plants in the house or garden.....	40
New Potato Culture. By E. S. Carman, Editor "Rural New Yorker".....	40	Truck Farming in the South. An excellent work on Market Gardening in the South for the Northern markets.....	1 25
Onions. How to Raise Them Profitably	20	Gregory on Squashes	30
Spraying Crops. How and When to do it. By Prof. Clarence M. Weed.....	50	Book-Keeping for Farmers. Gives a practical and easy method of keeping accounts on the farm.....	25
Duck Culture. By James Rankin.....	50		
Profits in Poultry	1 00		
Chemistry on the Farm. A book all farmers should read. It presents the relations of chemistry to agriculture in a plain and useful way.....	1 00		

Quantity.

ARTICLES.

PRICE.

Amount Brought Forward,

Be sure to give your Name and Address, and write your name distinctly.

HARRIS' RURAL ANNUAL FOR 1898

AND CATALOGUE OF

MORETON FARM SEEDS AND PLANTS.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

S. M. HARRIS, Manager.

Postoffice Address, MORETON FARM, MONROE CO., N. Y.

Telegrams Should be Sent to COLDWATER, N. Y.



STORING SEED CABBAGE AT MORETON FARM.

SEED GROWING AT MORETON FARM.

THE raising of seeds is not in itself a difficult matter. If no attention was paid to the purity and quality of the seeds raised, there would be little trouble in the business. But carelessly grown seeds are not what the gardener wants. The seed grower must produce seeds that will grow into plants of uniform type and as near perfection as possible. To do this, great care and skill in raising and selecting the seed stock is of prime importance. Seed from a poor plant will as a rule produce poor plants, and seed from good plants will produce good plants. But all plants will vary or "sport," no matter how carefully selected. If this were not so no improvement would be possible. The way we improve varieties of vegetables and flowers is to raise seed from the plants that vary in the right direction. Take, for instance, cabbage. There is no plant that varies in more respects and more constantly than the cabbage family, which includes Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kale, Brussels Sprouts, Kohl Rabi and Turnip. These are all really variations of the same plant. In order to keep all the different types and varieties pure we have to decide what type we want, and select the plants that are the nearest to this type from which to raise seed. After selecting cabbages of a uniform type for a good many years the seed from them will be found to produce much fewer varieties or "sports" than when the different types or varieties were more or less mixed. Thus it is very important, in order to get seed that will produce cabbage of a uniform type, to continue to use heads of only this one type from which to raise seed for a long period of years. Many seedsmen are so anxious to introduce new varieties or "novelties" that they pay little attention to getting the varieties fixed by long selection, and the consequence is a lot of different kinds and styles of cabbage or other plants, as the case may be. An old variety that has been carefully grown for a long time is usually superior to "novelties," for the reason mentioned above. This principle is carried out at Moreton Farm. Some varieties have been

raised and improved by selection for over twenty years. Plants have to be bred like animals. All inferior specimens must be thrown out, and only the best allowed to propagate their species.

The raising of Seed Potatoes is an important part of our business. It seems impossible to "bred up" or improve varieties of potatoes as we do Beets, Carrots, Turnips, etc. This is because potatoes are not usually propagated from seed. We plant the tubers themselves, and not their seed. The mere selection of tubers will not materially improve the variety. The only way to get improvements in varieties of potatoes is to raise new kinds from seed. If we keep planting a variety of potatoes year after year, it seems to lose its vitality or "run out," as we say. This is probably due to the fact that the diseases of potatoes are transmitted through the tubers planted to the plant and the potatoes produced. The diseases thus increase year by year until the variety is said to have "run out." New varieties of potatoes, therefore, if they possess any real merits at all, are usually superior to older varieties. For this reason we test every year the most promising of the new varieties produced in this country, and if we find one or two kinds superior to anything we have, we raise and catalogue them. We find that some of the so-called new varieties introduced are merely old ones with new names. One dealer in this state introduced a "New Early Potato" and sold it for \$2.00 per peck, which proved to be Rural New Yorker No. 2, a standard late variety.

BUY SEEDS DIRECT FROM THE GROWER.

We do not claim that we grow all the different varieties of seeds we sell. This would be impossible. *But we do claim to raise on our own farms a larger proportion of seeds we sell than any other house doing a retail business.* Such seeds as cannot be raised in this climate we import from the most reliable growers in the country where they can be grown to the best advantage.

OUR SPECIALTIES

Are **SEED POTATOES, CABBAGE, CELERY, TOMATOES, BEANS, and other Vegetables, and IMPROVED FARM SEEDS.** We think we have some of the finest strains in this country.

PRICES.

We make one price to all. We do not issue a price list to market gardeners and charge other smaller buyers higher prices, but we sell at the same prices to every one, and these prices are as low as *fresh, carefully grown* seeds can be sold. Of course, we can sell in larger quantities at lower rates than in small lots, so we allow a *discount on large orders.* (See page 2.) We are always willing to compete in prices with any *reliable* house, but it actually costs us two or three times as much to raise some of our improved strain of vegetable seeds as it would to buy of other growers who do not exercise the care in raising the seed that we do. Cheap seed is the most expensive thing a farmer or gardener can buy. We aim to furnish *the best seeds* at as low prices as possible.

OUR FACILITIES.

We have 250 acres of first-class land near Rochester, N. Y., on the New York Central Railroad. There is a post-office, "MORETON FARM," on our own grounds. Mail is received and dispatched twice daily. We get our letters more promptly than if we were doing business in a large city.

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS are made from Rochester, where we have the following railroads:

New York Central, main line and three branches,	West Shore, Erie,
Lehigh Valley.	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg,
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg,	Western N. Y. & Pa.

Also the following express companies:

American, National, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co.
We can therefore get the lowest freight and express rates to all points,

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

All orders, as far as possible, are filled and despatched *on the day they are received*. It sometimes happens that orders to be shipped by freight or express are delayed a day or two, but are always gotten off promptly when weather permits.

NEW VARIETIES.

Although many of the so-called novelties that are introduced every year are inferior to older varieties, and some, even, perfectly worthless, nevertheless there are a few that are really valuable. In order to determine which are of value and which are not, we try all the varieties in our *Trial Grounds*, and, if we find one superior in any way to the varieties we already have, we offer it to our customers; but we do not offer any varieties just because they are new, and on which we might make a larger profit.

ALL SEEDS TESTED.

Many seeds that are sold—especially those placed on sale in country stores—are so old or poor that they will not grow. There is no excuse for a seedsman who sends out such seeds. It is, however, often done through carelessness rather than with intention to defraud. But such carelessness brings serious losses upon the planter of the seeds. In order to be *absolutely sure* that the seeds we offer will grow, every lot of seed—whether it be our own growing or imported—is *TESTED*, to show just what per cent. will grow. Any seeds that do not make a satisfactory showing are thrown away. We *know*, therefore, that all the seeds that we send out *will grow*.

WE GUARANTEE

That our seeds will *grow*, and are pure and true to name, in so far as should any prove otherwise, we will return the money paid for same or replace with good seeds. Our seeds are all thoroughly tested before being sent out, so that we know that they will grow.

WHAT WE OFFER.

Seeds sent prepaid by mail or express, without cost to the purchaser. We pay postage and express charges on all seeds ordered at prices quoted in the body of this Catalogue. For prices of seeds in larger quantities to be sent by freight or express not prepaid, see wholesale price list, page 22.

DISCOUNTS ON LARGER ORDERS.--On any order for seeds amounting to \$10.00 or more, we will allow a **DISCOUNT** of 10 PER CENT. This does not, however, include orders for Potatoes by the barrel, Peas, Beans and Corn AT BUSHEL RATES, or Field and Grass Seeds, Implements and Fertilizers. As our prices are as low as any, this discount is a direct saving in cash.

A GOOD VEGETABLE GARDEN.

There is nothing on a farm or on country and suburban places that will give more satisfaction than a good vegetable garden planted with the best varieties in the proper quantities.

Farmers with every opportunity for having a large, useful garden, as a rule have the smallest and poorest gardens to be found anywhere. We know of farmers with hundreds of acres of land and large families, who plant a *pint of peas*, about as many beans, a few hills of sweet corn and a dozen tomato plants, and that is all!

Let everyone plan to have a good, large garden this year and enjoy the fruits thereof.

For an ordinary family a garden should contain about the following and will require the quantities of seed named:

Peas—First sowing 100 feet of row—1 quart First and Best or Alaska. Second sowing 300 feet of row—1 quart Nott's Excelsior or Little Gem; 1 quart Heroine or Horsford's Market Garden; 2 quarts Juno or Champion of England.

Lettuce—30 feet of row—1 packet each Iceberg and Deacon.

Radish—20 feet of row—1 packet each Scarlet Globe Short Top, White Box and Chartier.

Beets—50 feet of row—1 ounce Eclipse.

Early Potatoes—About 1,000 feet of row—1 bushel Early Harvest or Early May.

Parsnips—100 to 150 feet of row—1 ounce Guernsey Half Long.

Salsify—100 to 150 feet of row—2 ounces Mammoth Sandwich Island.

To anyone who will get a friend or neighbor to join with him in sending for seed we will allow **10 per cent. discount** on the whole order. **It will pay you** to get your neighbors to send for seeds with you. If the seeds are heavy they can be sent by freight at a very small cost, and we will do up each order separately with the name of the person for whom it is intended marked on the package, and send the whole, securely packed, to the person sending the order; or, if the seeds are to be sent by mail, we will send each order direct to the person ordering the seeds without any further trouble to the person getting up the club.

Special Offer for Seeds in Packets.--Anyone sending us an order for seeds in packets amounting to \$1.00, may select 25 cts. worth of seeds in packets *extra*; or, if the order amounts to \$2.00, 50 cts. worth extra, or 25 cts. worth of seeds extra for each \$1.00 sent. **Please notice** that this offer is made on condition that the order is for seeds ordered in **PACKETS**. If you order packets to the amount of \$1.00 you may select packets to the amount of 25 cts. in addition. Seeds ordered by the ounce, ½ pint, pint, quart or pound must not be included, either to make up the dollar's worth of seeds or the extra 25 cents' worth.

HOW TO ORDER.

1st. Please Use the Order Sheet that will be found attached to this Catalogue.

2d. Fill in your Name, Postoffice, County and State, and if you wish any of the order sent by express or freight, give your nearest express office or railroad depot.

3d. How to Send Money.--The money must in all cases accompany the order. We will assume all the risks of the money reaching us if it is sent in the form of a **postoffice money order, express money order, draft on New York** or in a **registered letter**, to the amount of \$10.00, or to the amount of \$1.00 in an ordinary letter. **Fractions** of a dollar may be sent in postage stamps.

P. O. Money orders should be made payable at **Moreton Farm, N. Y.** (Not New York City.)

4th. Seeds Sent by Express C. O. D.--If one-third the amount of the order is sent we will forward the seeds by express and collect the balance on delivery. We cannot send anything by **freight C. O. D.** except by making sight drafts, which involves a good deal of trouble both to ourselves and the purchaser.

5th. When Seeds are Ordered by Freight, and there are a few seeds that you want early for a hot-bed, you had better order the seeds for the hot-bed by mail. The postage is very little.

Onions—100 feet of row—1 ounce Yellow Globe Danvers, or better still, 2 quarts onion sets.

Beans—150 feet of row—1 pint Valentine Wax (earliest); 1 pint Crystal Wax (later); 20 hills (½ pint) Scotia (late pole); 150 feet of row—1 quart Burpee's Bush Lima, or 50 hills (1 quart) King of Garden Lima.

Sweet Corn—50 hills Ford's Early; 50 hills Shaker's Early; 50 hills Country Gentleman or Evergreen; 50 hills Hickox Improved; ½ pint each kind.

Cucumbers—30 hills—1 packet each Siberian, Paris Pickling and Japanese Climbing.

Musk Melons—30 to 50 hills—1 packet Grand Rapids, 1 ounce Miller's Cream, 1 packet Kinsman Queen.

Squash—10 hills—1 packet Giant Crookneck; 10 hills—1 packet Prolific Marrow; 20 hills—1 ounce Hubbard or Marblehead.

Tomato—1 packet Early Minnesota (10 to 15 plants)—1 packet Potomac or Dwarf Champion (15 to 20 plants).

Cabbage—25 plants—1 packet Early Jersey Wakefield or Etampes; 50 plants—Harris' Short Stem.

Cauliflower—50 plants—1 packet Erfurt Earliest Dwarf or Snowball.

Celery—150 plants each Golden Self-Blanching and Golden Heart.

NOTE.—The early cabbage seed should be sown in April, and the later in May, and the plants set out as soon as large enough. Sow the Cauliflower seed the latter part of May or the first of June.

A FEW LETTERS FROM OUR CUSTOMERS.

Harris' the Best.

Mr. G. W. Tanner, Fowler, Ohio, writes: "After trying many kinds of seeds we find that Harris' seeds are the most reliable of all."

Mr. J. H. Talbot, Colchester, Conn., says: "Moreton Farm seeds always give me the greatest satisfaction."

They Come Promptly.

Phoebe A. Becker, Harlemville, N. Y., says: "It is a pleasure to get up an order for you, as I am sure of good seeds, and they are sent so promptly; do not have to wait two weeks for them."

Never Had so Good Before.

Mr. C. A. Hamilton, Closter, N. J., writes "I appreciate your Catalogue very much. The seeds I had of you last year were fine. Never had as good before."

Good Cabbage Seed.

Mr. John R. Bowman, Good's Mills, Va., writes: "I ordered cabbage seed of you two years, and they did so well for me that I don't think I shall ever buy anywhere else as long as I can buy of you."

Mrs. P. C. Smalley, Inwood, California, writes: "I want to state to you that the garden seeds I received from you last year gave the best of satisfaction. The cabbages were of the finest quality."

The Best Onion Seed.

Mr. W. G. Hale, Norton Hill, N. Y., writes: "The seeds I ordered of you last spring were all right and as represented, and your onion seeds were the best I ever saw."

Where They Are Always Good.

Mr. A. N. Goddard, Medford, Mass., says: "I had sweet pea seed from another firm last year. The seed or the season caused a failure. I shall in future send to you when I need seeds, as they have always proved satisfactory."

MORETON FARM VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR 1898.

On the following pages will be found a complete list of Moreton Farm Vegetable Seeds, arranged in alphabetical order, with descriptions and prices.

NEW VARIETIES. We do not give a separate list of "Novelties," but have included all the newest and best varieties which we have found worthy of introduction, under their proper heads.

SEEDS DELIVERED TO PURCHASER WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. When seeds are ordered at the prices quoted in the following list, we deliver the seeds by mail or express prepaid, without extra cost to the purchaser. **IN COMPARING OUR PRICES** with those of other seedsmen who make an additional charge for postage, this fact should not be overlooked.

MARKET GARDENERS and others who use seeds in large quantities, will do us a favor by sending us their list of wants for a special estimate. We can often make a considerable reduction on some varieties of which we chance to have a surplus.

FOR PRICES OF SEEDS in larger quantities, see Wholesale Price List on page 22.

SPECIAL OFFER

FOR SEEDS IN PACKETS.

Anyone sending us \$1.00 for seeds in packets only, may select in addition seeds in **PACKETS** to the amount of 25 cents more, thus getting \$1.25 worth of seeds for \$1.00. If \$2.00 is sent for seeds in packets, \$2.50 worth may be ordered. If \$3.00 is sent, \$3.75, and so on, 25 cents' worth additional for each \$1.00 sent.

Please notice that this offer is for seeds ordered in **packets only**, and does not apply to those ordered by the ounce, quarter pound or pound.

ASPARAGUS.

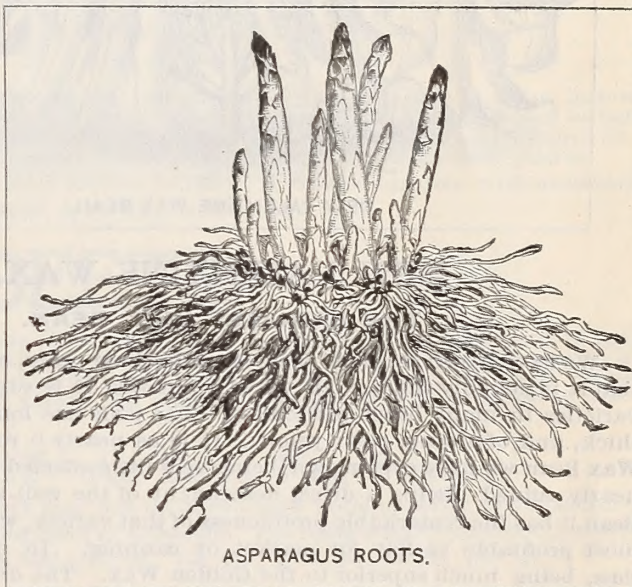
CULTURE.—The best way is to buy the roots from those who grow them on a large scale; but if it is desired to raise them from seed, sow the seed early in the spring in rows 20 inches apart, dropping two or three seeds to the inch. Keep free from weeds. The following spring transplant the roots to the permanent bed. The soil should be prepared as for potatoes, and given a good dressing of manure or fertilizer. Mark out in rows 3 to 4 feet apart, and place the roots 2 feet apart in the rows. The roots should be spread out horizontally and placed deep enough in the soil so that when the earth is replaced the crown of the roots will be 3 inches under the surface. If two-year-old roots are used, the bed will produce good asparagus the next year after planting.

ASPARAGUS SEED.

Columbian Mammoth White—A new variety, the shoots of which are naturally white, which makes it very desirable for market, where it brings the highest prices. Lb. \$1.00, 1/4 lb. 30c., oz. 15c., pkt. 10c.
Conover's Colossal—Lb. 35c., 1/4 lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.
Palmetto—Large and vigorous. Lb. 50c., 1/4 lb. 18c., pkt. 5c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

We have long made a specialty of asparagus roots, growing them on a very large scale. We can furnish first-class roots at the following low prices:
Palmetto—There are a dozen so-called varieties of asparagus, but we have never been able to see any real difference between them. The Michigan Experiment Station has tried all



ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

the varieties offered for a number of years, and reports that there is no apparent difference between them, with the exception of Palmetto, which appears to be larger and more vigorous than the others.

Price of Asparagus Roots.

1-year-old roots, postpaid, per doz. 20c., per 100 \$1.00.
 2-year-old roots, postpaid, per doz. 30c., per 100 \$1.50.
 1-year-old roots, by express or freight, per 100 75c., per 1,000 \$4.00.
 2-year-old roots, by express or freight, per 100 85c., per 1,000 \$5.00.

Conover's Colossal—Price the same as above.

Please write us for prices on larger quantities.

BEANS.

CULTURE—The Early Dwarf varieties can be planted as soon as the ground is warm and danger of frost is over. In this latitude we do not plant until the middle of May, and where the beans are grown on a large scale as a field crop it is not best to plant before the first of June. Plant in rows 2 to 2 1/2 feet apart, dropping the beans 1 inch apart in the rows.

NEW STRINGLESS GREEN PODDED BUSH BEAN.

This New Bean certainly marks a long step in advance. Hitherto all our Dwarf Green Podded Beans have had "strings" in the pods. These were a trouble to remove and injured the quality of the beans when left in.



NEW STRINGLESS GREEN-PODDED BUSH LIMA.

THE EARLIEST AND BEST SNAP BEAN.—For price see next page.

NEW STRINGLESS GREEN PODDED BEANS—Continued.

This new Stringless Bean is not only *absolutely stringless*, but the pods are of the *finest quality*, surpassing in this respect any bush bean we have ever seen. But besides all this it is the *earliest* green podded bean. The pods are long, perfectly round, solid and crisp. The plant is healthy and very productive. This bean will be found most excellent for table use and very profitable for market, on account of the earliness and long, handsome pods. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.



NEW VALENTINE WAX BEAN.

NEW VALENTINE WAX.**THE EARLIEST WAX BEAN.**

We have grown this new Wax Bean for three years, and are convinced that it is not only the *earliest* variety, but that it is superior to the older varieties in many other particulars. The pods are long, nearly round, thick, and of a deep, clear yellow. It is as nearly "rust proof" as any Wax Bean we have ever grown, being very little affected when others were nearly ruined. Being a direct descendant of the well-known Valentine Bean it has the remarkable prolificness of that variety, which makes it the most profitable variety for market or canning. In quality it is *first class*, being much superior to the Golden Wax. The dry beans are light red like the Valentine. We advise everyone to plant this bean, either for home use or market. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX BEAN.

This is one of the very best Wax Beans. The pods are long, straight and handsome, and bright yellow from the very beginning. The vines are very vigorous and productive, and free from rust. Earlier than Golden Wax or Black Wax and most other varieties. We highly recommend this bean for either family use or market. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

CLEVELAND'S IMPROVED VALENTINE BEAN.

This is a great improvement on the old Valentine, being not only of better quality and more productive, but a week or ten days earlier. The pods are perfectly round, thick-fleshed, solid, and nearly stringless, and are of the finest quality. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF DWARF BEANS.

CRYSTAL WAX—The best quality of any Wax Bean. Pods round, solid and nearly transparent. Cooks tender, and is of delicious flavor. Qt. 50c., pt. 25c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Golden Wax—One of the best market varieties. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Black Wax—The old "Butter Bean;" quality the very best. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Refugee, or 1,000 to 1—Used largely for canning and pickling. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Early Mohawk—Green pods. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

WHITE FIELD BEANS.

Boston Small Pea Bean—Very productive. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Boston Marrow—Beans large; cook dry and mealy. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Marrow Pea, or White Navy—The earliest white bean. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

POLE BEANS.

Golden Flagelot Wax—Very prolific; pods long, golden yellow, and of finest quality. Commences to bear early and continues until frost. Qt. 60c., pt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c., pkt. 10c.

Speckled Cranberry, or London Horticultural—Used largely for succotash. Qt. 55c., pt. 30c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 18c., pkt. 5c.

Scarlet Runner—Makes beautiful screens 10 to 12 feet high, with abundance of scarlet blossoms. Pods excellent for the table. Qt. 60c., pt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c., pkt. 10c.

The Scotia Bean.

The Finest Flavored, Tenderest and Most Delicious Snap Bean. Do Not Fail to Try It.

We want everyone who appreciates a really good "snap" bean to try the *Scotia*. We know of no bean that equals it in *tenderness* and *fine flavor*. The pods are long, perfectly round, solid, and *perfectly stringless*, and light green in color. The vines are wonderfully productive and inclined to run, so that they can be grown on poles or allowed to run on the ground, as most convenient. When only a few hills are grown it is best to give them a short pole to run on.

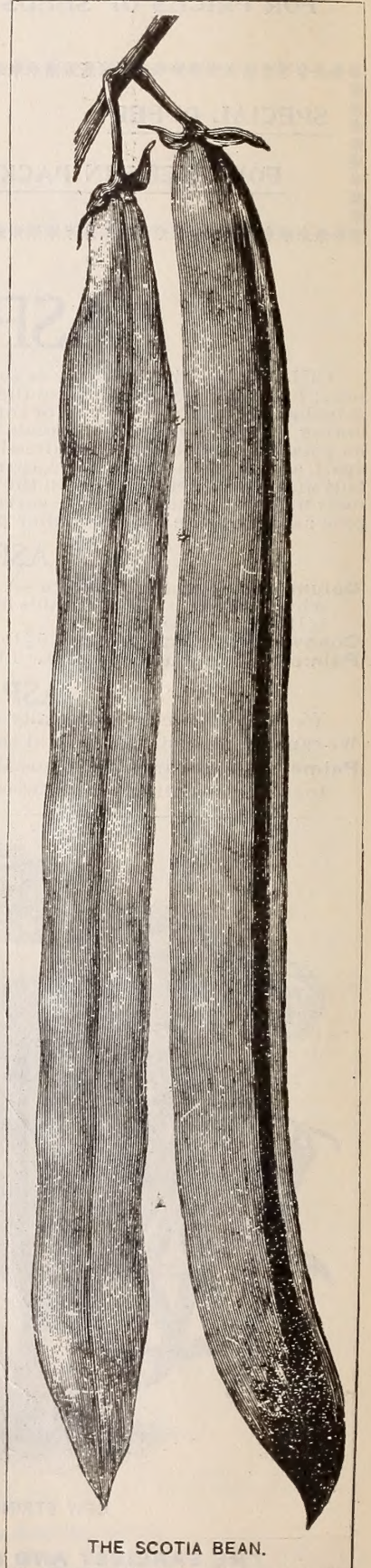
We obtained these beans from Nova Scotia. They are very distinct in appearance, and we have never seen anything like them. We have hundreds of testimonials as to their quality and productiveness from all parts of the country. All who have tried them are enthusiastic in their praise. Qt. 65c., pt. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 20c., pkt. 10c.

LIMA BEANS.

CULTURE—The *dwarf varieties* should be planted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping the beans 2 inches apart. A light soil is best. Do not plant before the soil is warm and danger of frost is past. Plant the *pole varieties* in hills 3 feet apart. A pole should be set before the beans are planted. Place 8 to 10 beans in a circle around each pole and cover one inch deep. When they are well started, thin to 3 plants in a hill.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA.

Smaller, but two weeks earlier than Burpee's and wonderfully productive. When sown at the same time they give a supply of beans from the earliest possible date until frost. These small beans are of the finest quality. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.



THE SCOTIA BEAN.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA BEANS.

The Bush Limas are fast replacing the tall or pole varieties. The beans are just as good and are very much easier to raise. Burpee's Bush Lima grows only 18 inches high and is no more trouble to raise than dwarf wax beans. The pods and beans are nearly if not quite as large as the pole varieties and of equally good quality, and about a week earlier. Bears until frost. Everyone should plant at least a pint, and a quart would be much better. Qt. 45c., pt. 25c., 1/2 pt. 15c., pkt. 10c.

POLE VARIETIES OF LIMA BEANS.

King of the Garden.—The largest and best filled pods. Very productive. Qt. 45c., pt. 25c., 1/2 pt. 12c., pkt. 10c.
Large White Lima.—Choice seed. Qt. 45c., pt. 25c., 1/2 pt. 15c., pkt. 10c.

Brussels Sprouts.

The sprouts grow on the stem of the plant, as shown in the engraving, and are like miniature heads of cabbage, about as large as the end of your thumb, but sometimes larger. These little heads are picked off in the fall and winter and cooked like cabbage. They are improved by having a dressing of "drawn butter" poured over them when served. Brussels Sprouts are becoming very popular and are profitable to grow for market. There is always a good demand for them.

CULTURE.—The cultivation of Brussels Sprouts is similar to that of cabbage. The seeds should be sown in



BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA BEAN.

this latitude about the middle of April and the plants set out about the first of June, in rows three feet apart and the plants two feet apart in the rows. In the fall the plants should be bent down and covered well with straw or leaves and earth, or they may be taken up and stored in a shed or out-building with their roots in earth. An ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants.

Half Dwarf Paris Market.—Decidedly the best variety. A vigorous grower, with unusually large and very solid sprouts. Per lb. \$2.00, 1/4 lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

BEETS.

CULTURE.—Sow as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows 16 to 20 inches apart in light soil that has been well manured or fertilized. A mixture of equal parts of superphosphate and nitrate of soda will produce wonders on beets; apply broadcast before sowing the seed. When the beets come up, thin to 3 or 4 inches apart. An ounce of seed will sow about 60 feet of row—6 to 7 pounds of seed per acre.

ECLIPSE BEET—An Extra Fine Strain.

There are new beets introduced every year but we have found none superior to our strain of Eclipse. It is the earliest and handsomest beet in existence. The beets are globe-shaped, smooth, and with very small top, and are of the best quality. Lb. 55c., 1/4 lb. 20c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

CROSBY'S IMPROVED EGYPTIAN BEET.

This is an improved strain of the well known and popular Egyptian Blood Beet. The beets are flatter than the Eclipse, very dark red all through and of the very finest quality. They mature extremely early and have



ECLIPSE BEET.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS—Half-Dwarf Paris Market.

very small tops. We highly recommend this beet. Lb. 60c., 1/4 lb. 20c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Extra Early Bassano—very early; of excellent quality. Lb. 50c., 1/4 lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Bastian's Blood Turnip—A very large early beet of excellent quality. Its size recommends it for market. Lb. 50c., 1/4 lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Early Blood Turnip.—We have an excellent strain of this old favorite. Lb. 45c., 1/4 lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Long, Smooth, Blood Red.—Roots long, smooth and very dark red. Lb. 45c., 1/4 lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Mangel Wurzel or Sugar Beets.

FOR STOCK.

Milk producers are beginning to see the value of Mangels as food for milch cows. They are especially valuable to feed in the winter and early spring, when the cows need an appetizer of this kind. Every sheep-breeder should also raise Mangels, as there is nothing so good for ewes with young lambs.

CULTURE.—Sow in May in rows 2 to 2 1/2 feet apart. The land should be plowed deep and well worked. The seed can be sown with a grain drill, but a garden seed drill is better. The seed should be dropped about an inch apart in the row. When the beets come up, thin out to 10 or 12 inches apart. The land for Mangels should be made rich either with manure or fertilizer, or both. A mixture of equal parts of nitrate of soda and superphosphate sown broadcast and worked into the soil before the seed is sown, at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds per acre, will often double the crop. Use 5 to 7 pounds of seed per acre.

MANGEL WURZEL OR SUGAR BEETS—Continued.

GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE MANGEL.—This Mangel combines more good points than any other variety we have ever grown. The shape is shown in the cut (from a photograph). The flesh is yellow, fine grained and nutritious. In a test of six of the leading varieties, the Giant Intermediate led them all, giving a yield of **1,800 bushels per acre**. The roots are smooth, grow more than half above ground and are easily harvested. Lb. postpaid 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.; 5 lbs. or more by express 20c. per lb.

Harris' Yellow Globe Mangel.—The finest strain of Yellow Globe Mangel in existence. Roots perfectly round, smooth, and with very small top. Will keep better than any other variety. Lb. postpaid, 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.; 5 lbs. or upwards by express, not prepaid, 25c. per pound.

Golden Tankard.—Large size and fine quality. Lb. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.; 5 lbs. or upwards by express, not prepaid, 20c. per lb.

Mammoth Long Red or Norbiton Giant.—The best long red Mangel. Yields enormously. Lb. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.; 5 lbs. or upwards by express, not prepaid, 20c. per lb.

Imperial Sugar Beet.—The best sugar beet to grow for stock. Roots large, smooth and very rich. Being much richer in sugar, their feeding value is nearly double that of the large-growing Mangels. Grows partly out of the ground. Lb. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.; 5 lbs. or upwards by express, not prepaid, 20c. per lb.

Lane's Improved Sugar Beet.—A fine strain of sugar beets for stock. Lb. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.; 5 lbs. or upwards by express, not prepaid, 25c. per lb.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet.—The richest in sugar, often containing 14 per cent. Seed from the originator. Lb. 45c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., pkt. 5c.

CORN SALAD.

CULTURE—Sow in rows 15 inches apart as soon as the frost is out of the surface soil. In six or eight weeks the plants are ready for the table. For early spring use, sow in September as you do spinach.

Large Round-Leaved.—The best variety. Lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

CELERY.

CULTURE—For *early* use sow the seed in a box or hot-bed in March, and transplant the plants when 2 inches high in another bed 2 to 3 inches apart. Set out in the open ground as soon as it can be gotten in good condition. For fall and winter use, sow the seed in the open ground as *early as possible*. The land to grow plants on should be rather light, but not too sandy, and *very rich*. Sow the seed in rows 14 inches apart. A dressing of nitrate of soda applied as soon as the plants appear will be of the greatest benefit. Use 4 to 5 pounds per square rod. Water the bed if the weather is dry. About July 1st set out the plants in rows 4 feet apart and 5 or six inches apart in the rows. The land should be given a good dressing of well rotted manure and a good fertilizer, or a mixture of equal parts of nitrate of soda and superphosphate should be scattered along the rows before setting out the plants. It is not necessary or advisable to set the plants in a trench. When the celery is 8 to 10 inches high, draw earth around it to hold the stalks together. Draw up more earth as it grows. To blanch it, place a board a foot wide each side of the row as close as possible to the celery and hold it up with stakes, or bank earth around the stalks nearly to the top. Take up and store in pits or cellar before hard frost.

GIANT PASCAL CELERY.

This celery is remarkable for the thickness of the stalks, their crispness and fine flavor and long keeping qualities. It is a "giant" in the size of the stalks rather than in height. It is a remarkably strong grower and will keep all winter when properly stored. We consider this one of the best varieties for winter use. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 18c., pkt. 5c.

OUR GILT-EDGE STRAIN OF GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.

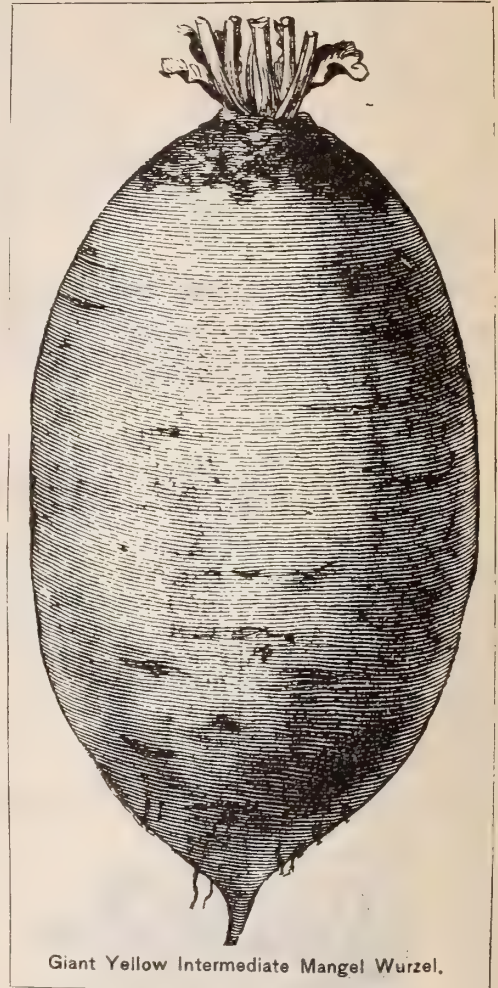
We exercise great care in raising seed of this magnificent celery. Seed is only raised from stalks that show the true "self-blanching" qualities. There are always some stalks that revert to the original green celery, and it is only by the strictest care in selection of said stock that the purity of the variety can be maintained. There is a great deal of poor seed of this variety sold. Pure seed of this celery can never be sold at low prices.

We consider this the best "self-blanching" celery. It grows to a medium height with large solid stalks which are crisp and of the finest flavor. Its distinguishing feature is the beautiful golden-yellow color of the stalks and leaves. Even without any banking up the leaves and stalks turn golden-yellow, and, if earthed up, the outside stalks turn white, while the inside stalks and leaves are yellow, giving the whole stalk a most attractive appearance. It is certainly the best for fall and early winter use or for market. Will keep all winter. Lb. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

WHITE PLUME CELERY—Valued principally for *early* use. When very slightly earthed up, the stalks and inside leaves turn perfectly clear white, giving it a very handsome appearance. The quality is not as good, nor does it keep as well as Golden Self-Blanching. Lb. \$1.85, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING CELERY.



Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel Wurzel.

Perfection Heartwell—Large and solid. A very popular market variety, by many considered the best large green sort. Lb. \$1.35, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Golden Heart—The standard celery for winter use. Stalks large, compact, white on outside with beautiful golden yellow heart. A splendid keeper. Lb. \$1.35, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

NEW ROSE—A pink celery of the finest nutty flavor. Blanching perfectly white inside. Especially fine for home use, when good celery is appreciated. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Dwarf Red—A little more red than New Rose, but very solid crest and fine flavored. Keeps all winter. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Boston Market—Of branching habit, solid and fine flavor. Lb. \$1.35, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

CELERY PLANTS—See our prices, 2d page cover.

CELERICAC, or TURNIP-ROOTED CELERY.

Cultivation the same as for celery, except that it is not necessary to earth it up or plant so far apart. Set the plants in rows 2 feet apart and 8 inches in the row.

Celericac, Erfurt Large Early—The very best variety. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

CABBAGE.



HARRIS' SHORT STEM CABBAGE. Raised for Seed at Moreton Farm.—From a Photograph.

THE FINEST STRAINS OF CABBAGE.

Being situated in one of the best cabbage growing regions of this country, we have long made a specialty of raising cabbage both for seed and market. We have thus been able by selecting the very finest heads for seed to breed up some very fine strains of cabbage that will satisfy the requirements of the most critical grower.

There is nothing so essential to successful cabbage raising as *well-bred seed*. In order to get large crops nearly every plant must produce a good solid head. If the seed has not been raised with great care there will be many "sports" or imperfectly formed heads, which will detract from the yield and profit. Of course, the most carefully grown seed will not produce a crop unless given proper management, but if the seed is not well-bred the best of land and the greatest pains in cultivation will not produce a first class crop.

Get **MORETON FARM CABBAGE SEED**. It will produce 99 per cent. perfect heads.

A CHEAP WAY TO RAISE CABBAGE.

We have been experimenting with a method of raising cabbage new to this region. It consisted simply in doing away with transplanting the plants. The seed was sown on the land where the crop was to grow in rows 3 feet apart. The work was done with a Planet Jr. seed drill with a marker attached, so it was unnecessary to mark the land before sowing. The seed was dropped about an inch apart in the rows. When the plants came up and got their second leaves they were thinned out with hoes to about 20 inches apart. They grew very rapidly, and, although this was a very unfavorable season, being extremely wet in June and July and practically no rain from August to November 1st, the crop was a good one. The seed was not sown until the 7th of June, about two weeks later than we sow when the plants are to be transplanted. The advantage of this method is that the work of transplanting is done away with. The plants

are not checked in their growth, but grow right along even if the weather is very dry. The thinning is but little more work than hoeing the transplanted plants. The cabbages will head just as well as they would if transplanted. Any one who has good clean land can raise great crops of cabbage in this way with little expense. *Don't let the plants get too large before thinning them.* They should not be more than two inches high.

CULTURE.—For very early cabbage sow seed in hot-beds in this latitude about March 1st. As soon as the land can be worked, set out the plants on rich soil in rows 2½ feet apart and the plants 18 to 24 inches apart in the rows. The land should be heavily manured or given a liberal dressing of a mixture of nitrate of soda and superphosphate. Some cabbage growers on Long Island use 1,000 pounds of each per acre. **For early fall use,** sow Henderson's Summer or Succession in the open ground as early as possible and transplant as soon as plants are large enough. **For late fall and winter use,** sow the large varieties from the first to the middle of May and transplant the plants from June 15th to July 15th, in rows 2½ to 3 feet apart each way. Any good corn or potato land will raise cabbage. Liberal fertilizing or manuring will pay well. An ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.

Harris' Short Stem Cabbage.

The Best Large Late Cabbage Grown—(See Cut).

We have grown and improved this Cabbage by careful selection for over 20 years, and think there is no Cabbage equal to it for fall and winter use, either for home use or market. The heads grow uniformly, very large, deep and solid, and are of the very finest quality. They will keep better than any large Cabbage we know of, being very much superior to common varieties in this respect.

We have this Cabbage bred so well that 99 plants out of every 100 will produce good solid heads if given good ground and proper care. Yields of 15 to 20 tons per acre are not at all uncommon with this variety, and even larger yields are produced under favorable conditions. Seed from extra selected heads, lb. \$2.25, ¼ lb. 65c, oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

DANISH CABBAGE.

The Danish, or "Hollander" Cabbages have become so popular in our markets that they are fast replacing our domestic varieties for winter use. They grow extremely hard, and will keep solid and heavy all winter, so that they command the highest prices in late winter and spring. They have sold for the last few years at very high prices. There are a number of varieties or strains of the Danish Cabbages sold in this country. Some good and others very poor. We have tested these Danish varieties very thoroughly for a number of years and have found that the variety called in Denmark "SOLID EMPEROR" is the purest and best strain. This cabbage is practically the same as DANISH BALL HEAD. Probably both were originally the same variety, but the SOLID EMPEROR has been more carefully bred and kept *pure* and *more uniform* than any Danish Ball-Head that we have been able to procure.

The seed of the Danish Cabbages is grown in Denmark. American grown seed produces cabbage of inferior quality to the Denmark grown seed. The seed of SOLID EMPEROR CABBAGE we offer was grown by one of the most reliable growers in Denmark, from whom we receive it direct, and it can be relied upon to produce cabbage of uniform shape and quality with scarcely one imperfect head in a thousand.

The Danish cabbages require good rich land, and should not be set out too early. Many crops are a failure on this account. We do not set out the plants until the last week in June. Further south they should be set out later. They like cool weather. If set out too early they drop their leaves and apparently "blight." By setting out the plants rather late and keeping them growing vigorously this trouble is avoided and a very profitable crop secured.

Seed grown in Denmark, pure and of the highest quality, per lb. \$2.85, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

HOLLANDER CABBAGE.

This variety is similar to the Danish Ball-Head or Solid Emperor, but is preferred by some growers who think it grows a little larger. We can furnish genuine, pure seed. Per lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

THE LUPTON CABBAGE.

Although a comparatively new variety, this cabbage has become very popular. It originated with Mr. J. M. Lupton, one of the largest cabbage growers on Long Island, who bred it up from a single head. It is a large, flat cabbage. Heads very solid and uniform. It matures about the same time as All Seasons. In fact, it might well be called an *Improved All Seasons*, as it resembles this popular variety in many respects, but is heavier and keeps its color better. It is one of the best varieties for fall and early winter use. Per lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

BURPEE'S ALL-HEAD EARLY.

This is a large early Cabbage, much resembling Henderson's Summer, but somewhat larger and earlier than that excellent variety. The heads are very uniform in size and shape, and all mature at the same time. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Our Special Improved Strain of

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD CABBAGE.

We have a *very fine strain* of this variety, which heads the *earliest* and most uniformly of any cabbage. The heads are of good size, very solid, and with few outside leaves. We recommend this strain to market gardeners as the very best. Lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

STANDARD VARIETIES OF CABBAGE.

Succession Cabbage—This is a remarkably finely-bred cabbage. The heads are of good size and shape and have very few and small outside leaves. Nearly every plant will produce a good head. For a medium early cabbage it is unequalled. It can be set out as late as the first of August, and matures before November 1st. It is one of the finest cabbages we know of, and we highly recommend it, both for medium early and for fall crops. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 18c., pkt. 5c.

All Seasons—Becoming very popular both for medium early and late crops. Heads large, solid and remarkably even in size and shape. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 18c., pkt. 5c.

ETAMPES—A very early pointed-head cabbage of the *finest quality* for home use, being very tender and fine flavored. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 18c., pkt. 5c.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—The earliest Drumhead cabbage. We have a very fine strain that heads early and very evenly. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 18c., pkt. 5c.



DANISH CABBAGE—SOLID EMPEROR—From a Photograph.

Early York—Pointed heads, of *very fine quality*. Excellent for home use. Lb. \$1.40, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Winningsstadt—Good size, hard, pointed heads. Every plant will head. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

FOTTLER'S DRUMHEAD, or Improved Brunswick—One of the best for fall and winter use. Heads large and solid. Earlier than Flat Dutch. Lb. \$1.35, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Premium Flat Dutch—An excellent large, late cabbage. Lb. \$1.35, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

EXCELSIOR LARGE FLAT DUTCH—A very fine strain of Flat Dutch cabbage. Heads large and solid. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 18c., pkt. 5c.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy—The Savoys are much superior to other cabbage for the table, being nearly equal to cauliflower in delicacy of flavor. This is the best variety. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED—A new large Drumhead red cabbage. Heads nearly as large as Flat Dutch, and very solid. Often brings much higher prices in market than other cabbage. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Early Red Erfurt—An early Red cabbage. Heads round and very hard. Fine for pickling. Lb. \$2.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

CAULIFLOWER.

CULTURE.—For early crop treat the same as for early cabbage. Care should be taken not to let the plants get checked in their growth, as this will cause some heads to form prematurely. For late crop the time of sowing the seed depends upon the variety. The early varieties, if sown in May and set out July 1st, will form heads in September or first of October. The later varieties should be sown and set out earlier. The land for Cauliflower should be moist and made rich with manure or fertilizer.

THE IMPORTANT POINT—There is nothing so essential to success as *good seed*. The best cauliflower seed is very expensive, but it is worth to the grower ten times as much as cheap and carelessly grown seed. We get the best results from using Snowball or Erfurt Earliest Dwarf for main late crop, as well as for early use. These two strains of seed, as we have them, are grown with the greatest care, and 99 per cent. of the plants will produce fine, compact heads of good size.

Mr. J. M. Long, East Winthrop, Me., says: "The Erfurt Earliest Cauliflower I got of you was as fine as I ever raised, and every plant headed."

Mrs. Chrissie Hannah says; "Your cauliflower seed was perfectly grand. Notwithstanding the drought the cauliflowers were the finest in the county."

SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER.

This variety is very similar to Erfurt Earliest Dwarf, but with, perhaps, somewhat smaller leaves. We have the *genuine seed* of the *purest strain* of this variety. Nearly every plant will form a fine, compact head. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.00, oz. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.30, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c., pkt. 15c., 2 pkts. 25c.

ERFURT EARLIEST DWARF CAULIFLOWER.

This cauliflower is sold under a great many different names, as nearly every seedsman has a name for it with his own attached. But we do not see that the names improve the cauliflower. At any rate there is certainly nothing finer than the strain we offer. The heads are very compact, snowy white, well covered with leaves, and of large size, and every plant will form such a head when given good culture. For forcing early in the spring it has no equal; and by sowing the seed at different times cauliflower can be obtained as early or as late as wanted. We offer the finest seed grown at the following reduced prices: Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$9.00, oz. \$2.75, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c., pkt. 15c., 2 pkts. 25c.



ERFURT EARLIEST DWARF CAULIFLOWER.

ERFURT EARLY DWARF—Not quite as early or fine as Erfurt Earliest Dwarf, but is an excellent variety both for early and late crop. It is very reliable in regard to heading, and the heads are solid and compact. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00, oz. \$1.75, pkt. 10c.

Early Paris—An old favorite. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

Walcheren—Large, late and very hardy. Will stand considerable frost. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

Large Algiers—One of the best large late varieties. Heads of the largest size, white and compact. A very reliable header. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, oz. 70c., pkt. 10c.

Large Lenormand Short Stem—Large and a vigorous grower. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, oz. 60c., pkt. 10c.

CARROTS.

CULTURE—The land should be rich, a sandy loam or muck is best. Plow deep and work thoroughly. Sow in rows from 14 to 22 inches apart, the latter distance will allow the use of a horse cultivator. Thin the plants to 3 or 4 inches apart in the row. A dressing of 100 pounds nitrate of soda per acre after the plants are weeded and thinned out is of the greatest benefit. It will give the plants a good strong start, which will insure a good yield. One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row; 4 pounds per acre.



HARRIS' HALF-LONG CARROT.

HARRIS' HALF LONG CARROT.

We have made a specialty of this Carrot for many years and think there is nothing better. The roots grow from 6 to 8 inches long, only slightly smaller at the bottom than at the top, and so smooth and even that a heap of them looks as though each carrot was turned out of a mold. In soft land they can be pulled out without digging. They keep well and are sweet and nutritious. Every one who has horses or cows should raise a patch of these carrots. They are the best thing to keep horses healthy in the winter when there is no green food. They are also excellent for table use. Lb. 70c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

MASTODON CARROT.**A LARGE WHITE CARROT FOR STOCK.**

A very large white carrot which should supersede the old white Belgian as it yields more, is more easily harvested and is of better quality. The roots grow *very large*, being thick at the top and not too long, so that they can be easily pulled. We think this variety will yield more good nutritious carrots per acre than any other variety. Lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

853 Lbs. From One Ounce of Seed.

Mr. Daniel Barnes, of Hillsborough Co., N. H., wrote us April 23, 1897: "Last year I had one ounce of your Mastodon Carrot seed. The weather was dry, but in July we got showers and they started to grow, and they grew so that many of them weighed over 2 lbs. each. I pulled and put in the cellar 853 lbs."

OXHEART or GUERANDE—A short thick carrot, often nearly as large around as it is long. Excellent for table use or "bunching" for the market. Can be easily pulled up by hand, and will yield nearly as much as the longer varieties. Lb. 70c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Early French Short Horn—The earliest best carrot for forcing. Lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Long Orange—We have a fine strain of this variety; roots long but not too tapering, smooth and straight. An immense yielder. Lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Large White Belgian—Very large; grows partly out of the ground; green tops. Will yield more than the yellow varieties. Lb. 55c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

CUCUMBERS.

CULTURE.—A sandy or mucky soil is best. Plant in hills 4 feet apart each way, using 8 or 10 seeds to hill. When well started thin to 3 or 4 plants. To keep off the striped bug, dust the plant with pyrethrum powder or lime infused with turpentine. **For Pickles**, sow in July in hills, or better still, in continuous rows, leaving a plant every 6 or 8 inches. The seed can be drilled in with a "Planet Jr." drill. A piece of mucky land or drained swamp is excellent for this crop. The vines should be picked over every other day. Pickles are often very profitable.

**JAPANESE CLIMBING CUCUMBER.**

When this Cucumber was first brought to our notice we were rather skeptical as to its merits. A "climbing cucumber" seemed of doubtful value, but when we gave it a trial we found that it was a remarkably fine cucumber. Although the vines will climb if given an opportunity, they do perfectly well on the ground like other cucumbers. Their vigor of growth and healthy foliage are quite remarkable. The cucumbers grow very long, straight, dark green, and are *very solid and crisp*. Season medium to late. Very prolific. Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

CUCUMBERS—Continued.

NEW SIBERIAN CUCUMBER.

THE EARLIEST.

Of all the varieties in our test garden the past season, the *Siberian* produced the first cucumbers of edible size. The cucumbers are rather short, thick, straight and smooth, and of first-class quality. This is the best *early* cucumber we have ever seen. Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

COOL AND CRISP CUCUMBER.

This new variety *remains green longer than any other cucumber*; in fact they do not get ripe at all before frost. The cucumbers are long, straight dark green and very solid and crisp. Excellent for pickles as well as for table use. Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

NEW EVERBEARING CUCUMBER.

The peculiar merit of this variety lies in the fact that it will start to bear small cucumbers early and *keep on producing them* whether the others are picked or not. This makes it a valuable variety for pickles. Lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

PARIS PICKLING CUCUMBER.

This is called a "pickling" cucumber, and is undoubtedly valuable for this purpose, being long, slender and crisp and dark green, but in our opinion there is no cucumber equal to it for slicing for table use. When the cucumbers are 8 to 10 inches long they are not over 1 or $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, and so solid, crisp and fine flavored that they can be picked off the vines and eaten without dressing of any kind. This, we think, could hardly be said of any other variety. For pickles it is unsurpassed. When 3 or 4 inches long it is hardly thicker than a lead pencil, and perfectly solid and crisp. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

GIANT WHITE CUCUMBER.

This is a wonderful cucumber. It grows from 15 to 20 inches long, perfectly straight, and of a beautiful creamy white color from the time it is an inch long until full grown. When half grown they are magnificent for slicing, being crisp, tender and of the finest flavor. For exhibition purposes there is nothing that will attract more attention than a few full-grown specimens of this giant of cucumbers. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

SWEET CORN.

CULTURE.—Sweet Corn requires richer land than field corn to develop it in perfection. A liberal application of manure or fertilizer will pay well. Plant in rows 3 feet apart and hills 2 feet apart in the rows. Do not plant until the ground is quite warm.

FORD'S EARLY SWEET CORN.

With the exception of Cory, this is the earliest sweet corn. Although a few days later than Cory, its *superior quality* and larger ears makes it much more desirable as an extra early variety. This variety has been produced by selection for many years and is a "thoroughbred." The originator says of it: "The ears are 6 to 8 inches long, kernels very large and deep for an early corn; grows about five feet high and has usually two ears on a stalk. It is far superior to any other early corn in quality. It is several days earlier than Minnesota, more prolific, larger ears, deeper and larger grain, and very much sweeter. For home use it has no equal on account of its earliness and excellent quality." Per qt., postpaid, 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

NEW WHITE CORY CORN.

The Cory is the *earliest* sweet corn. There are others that some claim to be earlier, but with us they have not proved so. The *New White Cory*, obtained by selection from the Cory, is *equally as early*, and has the additional advantage of *white kernels* and cob. Qt. 30c., pt. 18c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c., pkt. 5c.

SHAKER'S EARLY SWEET CORN.

THE BEST EARLY SWEET CORN FOR HOME USE OR MARKET.

We have raised this corn for years and have never found any variety equal to it. It is a second early variety, coming on right after Cory or Marblehead, and is as early as Minnesota, but with ears twice the size, and corn of better quality, being deliciously sweet, succulent and tender. There is no better variety for home use or for market. We sell large quantities to canning establishments, who find it a very superior variety for their purpose. Qt. 30c., pt. 18c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 10c., pkt. 5c.

For Prices of Sweet Corn by Peck and Bushel see page 22.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

We offer choice strains of seed of the following well-known varieties at the uniform price of 55c. per lb., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Nichols Medium Green—A handsome straight cucumber of medium length, good color and first rate quality.

Improved Long Green—Excellent for pickling or slicing.

Tailby's Hybrid—A cross between White Spine and a long English forcing cucumber.

Early Green Cluster—Fine for pickles.

Early Russian—Very early, short, solid and crisp.

Early Frame—Best for forcing.

Green Prolific—Very productive. Excellent for pickles.

Early White Spine—Very popular for market, pickles and home use.

Chard, or Sea Kale Beet.

Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves. The mid-rib when boiled makes delicious greens, or the leaves may be boiled and served as spinach. No garden should be without it. Sow early in the spring on rich land, or give a little nitrate of soda. Thin the plants out to 6 inches apart.

Swiss Chard, or Sea Kale Beet—Lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Collards.

Collards, or Coleworts, are extensively grown in the Southern States, where they furnish green food for the table or for stock all through the winter as well as other seasons. The seed is sown at different times, from the last of May until the first of August. Set out and cultivate like ordinary cabbage.

Georgia Collards—The best of seed. Lb. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Cress, or Peppergrass.

Sow early in the spring in rows a foot apart. Sow at intervals of two weeks for succession.

EXTRA FINE CURLED—The best variety. Lb. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. or 3 pkts. 10c., pkt. 5c.

True Water Cress—Sow it in the greenhouse or scatter the seed on the side of a ditch or shallow stream where there is running water. Lb. \$3.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, oz. 35c., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

"COUNTRY GENTLEMAN" SWEET CORN.

A new variety of remarkably fine quality. The kernels are arranged irregularly on the cob and are *very deep*, the cob being very small. Its great merit lies in the delicious sweetness, tenderness and fine flavor of the corn, which is unsurpassed by any other variety. The corn matures rather late and remains green a long time and is *very prolific*, 3 or 4 ears often being produced on one stalk. Qt. 35c., pt. 20c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

PRICES OF THE FOLLOWING STANDARD VARIETIES.

Prepaid by mail, quart 30c., pint 18c., half pint 10c., packet 5c.

CORY—The *earliest* variety.

Perry's Hybrid—A little later than Cory, but larger and of better quality. Sweet and tender. Red cob.

Crosby's Early—Good size and fine quality.

HICKOX IMPROVED—A little earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, very large 12-rowed ears; kernels large and deep and of *the very best quality*. We consider this the best late variety for home use or for market.

GOLD COIN—The *latest* variety. Will remain sweet and tender longer than Evergreen. We have used it a week after a hard frost and after the stalks had been cut, and found it tender and delicious. The kernels even when young are golden yellow, very deep, and 14 to 18 rows to the cob. This variety prolongs the sweet corn season at least a week after others are gone.

Stowell's Evergreen—The standard late corn. We have some fine pure seed.

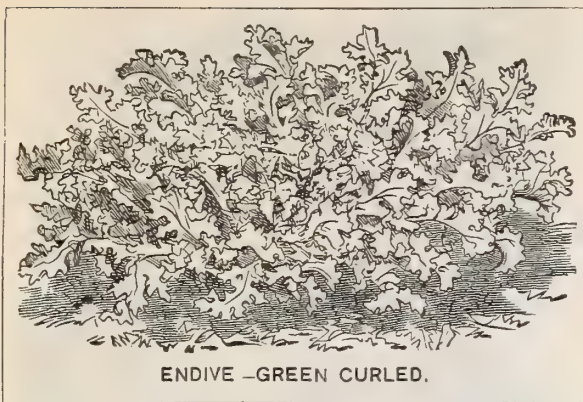
Black Mexican—A delicious corn, but objected to on account of the dark color of the kernels, but for fine quality it is unsurpassed.

PARCHING, or POP CORN.

Cultivate the same as for other corn. In growing it on a large scale we plant in hills 3 feet apart and 4 plants in a hill. It is a profitable crop.

White Rice Pop Corn—This is the very best variety. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long and 4 inches in circumference. Yields well, is sure to pop and produces a large and beautifully white mass of the richest and highest flavored pop corn. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. 12c., pkt. 5c.

ENDIVE.



ENDIVE—GREEN CURLED.

Endive is used for salad, especially in autumn and winter. It is easily grown.

CULTURE.—For early use sow as soon as the frost is out of the ground in rows fifteen inches apart. Thin out the plants to ten inches apart in the rows. For fall and winter use sow at different times from the first of June till the middle of July.

Green Curled—Hardy, with handsomely curled leaves. Valuable for salad and garnishing. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

Moss Curled—A beautiful variety with very finely curled leaves. Blanches perfectly white in the center. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

EGG PLANT.

This is a delicious vegetable and should be in every garden. It is also a profitable market crop.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in April (or earlier in the South) in a box in the house or hot-bed. When the plants get their second leaves transplant them into pots or hot-bed frames. As soon as danger of frost is over, set out the plants in the open ground 3 feet apart each way, in rich land.



NEW YORK IMPROVED EGG PLANT.

NEW YORK IMPROVED EGG PLANT. New Thornless Strain.

This is a superb strain of this well-known and popular variety. It is not only thornless, which is quite an advantage, but it possesses all the other requirements, such as earliness, prolificness, and large size and handsome shape of fruit, which go to make up a perfect egg plant. Lb. \$3.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, oz. 35c., pkt. 10c.

BLACK PEKIN—One of the best varieties for home use. The plant is a vigorous grower and productive. Fruit very large, perfectly round; color very dark purple, almost black. A little earlier than New York Improved Purple, and fully equal to it in quality and flavor. Lb. \$3.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c., oz. 50c., pkt. 10c.

Extra Early Dwarf Purple—A valuable variety. Not large but very early and prolific. Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Early Long Purple—Early and very productive. Lb. \$2.15, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

HORSE RADISH.

Horse Radish is easily grown from sets—small lengths of roots. These sets, if planted in the spring in good rich soil, will form large roots by fall. The sets should be planted with the small end down and the upper portion two inches below the surface.

SETS—Postpaid by mail, 25c. per doz., 85c. per 100; by express, 50c. per 100.

KOHL RABI.

Kohl Rabi is a remarkable vegetable. To many it will be quite a curiosity. It looks as though it was half cabbage and half turnip. The leaves can be fed to cows like cabbage, while the bulbs resemble the Swede Turnip, and are relished by horses and other animals. It is also grown as a garden vegetable for the table and the market.

CULTURE.—Sow in rows 2 feet apart, and thin out to 10 inches apart in the rows. For a large crop for stock, sow a little earlier than Swede Turnip, say in May or first of June. For table use, where quality rather than size, is desirable, sow a little later.

Large Green—This variety is usually grown for stock. It is also good for the table. Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Early White Vienna—The best variety for the table, also excellent for stock. Quality excellent. Cook as you do turnips. It is drier than the turnip, and of delicious flavor. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

KALE, or BORECOLE.

Next to Brussels Sprouts the Kale, though extremely hardy, is the most delicate of the cabbage family. It is grown precisely as cabbage. It is the tender shoots that are so delicate and delicious. They are better after a few frosts in the fall. With a little protection, or when the snow is deep, they will stand the winter and afford a constant supply of "greens" all through the winter and early spring.

Dwarf Curled Green—The best dwarf variety, Lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Tall Green Scotch Curled—Lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

LEEK.

CULTURE.—Sow early in the spring in trenches 6 inches deep and 20 inches apart. Drop two or three seeds to the inch of row. When up, thin to 6 or 8 inches apart. Fill up the trench as the plants grow. Or the seed can be sown in beds and transplanted to the trenches when a few inches tall. The soil should be made very rich and the plants given as much moisture as possible. The Leek will be ready to use in October.

Musselburgh—The largest of all varieties; Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

London Flag—An old favorite. New, fresh seed. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Large American Flag—Grows to a good size, and is straight and uniform and of the best quality. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

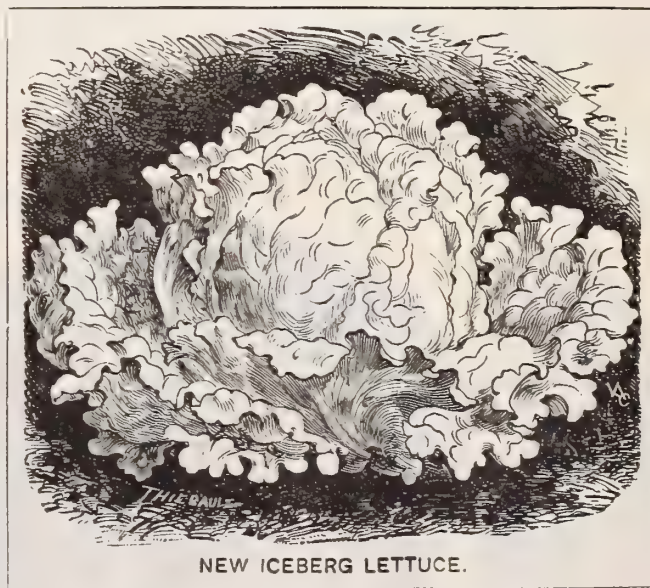
LETTUCE.

CULTURE.—For early use sow in hot-bed in rows 3 or 4 inches apart, and thin the plants to 2 or 3 inches apart in the rows, or sow thicker and transplant to these distances. For summer use, sow in open ground as early as possible in rows 12 to 14 inches apart, and thin the plants to from 3 to 10 inches apart in the rows. The large-head varieties require the most room.

NEW ICEBERG LETTUCE.

This new lettuce forms large heads very early in the season and continues crisp and tender for a long time. The leaves are light green, nearly white in the center of the head, thick, crisp, and without bitterness.

We highly recommend this lettuce for early summer use. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.



NEW ICEBERG LETTUCE.

GRAND RAPIDS LETTUCE.

This new variety is one of the best for either forcing or out-door culture. It is distinct from other varieties in being of upright growth and with very large mid-rib to the leaves, which are white and nearly as crisp as celery. The leaves are large, of an attractive light green and beautifully curled. It will stand a long time without going to seed, and keeps fresh and green for a long time after cutting. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

DEACON LETTUCE.

We are the original introducers of this magnificent lettuce, which has gained for itself great popularity. It is the finest large-head lettuce in existence. The leaves are smooth, thick and tender, and inside the head are nearly perfectly white, and of the finest quality. It is important that it should have plenty of room to grow. Thin out the plants to 10 or 12 inches apart in the rows, and you will have magnificent heads. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

DENVER MARKET LETTUCE.

This is one of the best varieties, either for forcing or out-door culture. The leaves are curled and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage, which gives it a very attractive appearance. The quality is very fine, being crisp, tender, and without bitterness. The color is light-green, nearly white inside the head. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—Similar to Early Curled Simpson, but nearly *twice the size*. A very handsome lettuce, popular in market. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

BOSTON MARKET or White Seeded Tennis Ball—The best head lettuce for forcing. Round, compact heads of attractive light green, and of finest quality Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Early Green Tennis Ball—Black seeded. Similar to above, but darker green. Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Early Curled Simpson—Large, very handsomely curled leaves. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Cos Lettuce, Paris White—The best Cos Lettuce. The outside leaves should be tied together to blanch the inner ones. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.



MUSK MELONS.

It is much easier to grow Melons than is usually supposed, and they are so delicious a fruit that it seems strange to us that every one who has any garden at all does not raise them. All that is required is a good rich or well-manured soil that is not too heavy, and a warm, sunny situation.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills not less than 4 feet apart each way, or 6 feet one way and 3 or 4 feet in the rows. This gives a better chance to use the horse hoe between the rows. In addition to manuring the whole land, a bushel or more of well-rotted manure should be thoroughly worked into the hill before planting. If the manure is not well mixed with the soil the hill will dry out. Sow a dozen seeds in each hill and thin out to three or four strong plants in a hill. If striped bugs appear, treat as recommended for cucumbers. To tell a ripe musk melon, take hold of the stem and shake slightly. If ripe the stem will separate from the melon. When a melon gets yellow it is *over ripe*.

Kinsman Queen Musk Melon

This is a new musk melon of great merit. It is claimed to be a cross between "Emerald Gem" and another variety of large size. The Emerald Gem has become the standard for quality in musk melons. Its small size and green color being its only drawbacks. The Kinsman Queen combines the beautiful salmon colored flesh and delicious sweetness of the Emerald Gem with larger size, extreme earliness and handsome appearance. The shape of the melon is shown in our cut



(made from a photograph). The melons are very light yellowish green, ribbed and slightly netted. Flesh thick, sweet, and of the finest flavor. Vines vigorous and very productive. Everyone should have some of these melons. Per oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

A New Early Musk Melon.

"Grand Rapids."

The new Grand Rapids Musk Melon proved to be the *earliest* melon among all the varieties in our test last season. It is not only extremely early but the melons are of *very large size*. The flavor is not quite as strong and sweet as Miller's Cream or Emerald Gem, but it is very good. Its earliness, large size and handsome appearance will, we are sure, make it a very profitable market variety, and it will also be very acceptable to those who have trouble in getting the later varieties to ripen before frost. The melons are oblong, netted and of a light green, turning to nearly yellow when ripe. The flesh is pink or light salmon color, thick, sweet and good flavored. Every one should plant at least a few hills of Grand Rapids. Lb. 80c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

NEW COSMOPOLITAN MUSK MELON.

The melons are round and very thickly netted, but not ribbed. The flesh is green, thick and sugary, and of the finest flavor. We recommend this melon for market or home use as one of the very best green flesh varieties. It is also one of the earliest. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

CHAMPION MARKET MUSK MELON.

A very handsome, large netted melon, oval and slightly ribbed. Very uniform in size and shape and of the very best keeping qualities, which makes it an excellent market and shipping melon. Our strain of this variety is very fine. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.



GRAND RAPIDS MUSK MELON.

MILLER'S CREAM, or "OSAGE" MUSK MELON. A MOST DELICIOUS MELON.

We know of no musk melon that is so *uniformly* good as this. With most varieties some melons are very good while others are poor, but the Miller's Cream Melons are *always* very sweet and high flavored. This magnificent melon has few equals for quality and productiveness. The melons are oval, dark green and slightly ribbed. The flesh is a beautiful orange or salmon color, and so thick, sweet and high flavored, it will be a revelation to those who know only the ordinary musk melons. Lb. 70c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 22c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

MELROSE MUSK MELON.

We have found the Melrose to be an exceptionally fine flavored melon. The flavor is so strong, sweet and delicious that other melons seem insipid in comparison. The melons are oblong, of medium size, dark green and thickly netted. The flesh is green, thick, and of the richest flavor. Rather late in ripening. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Price of the Following Standard Varieties.

Lb. 70c., 1-4 lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

NEW EARLY HACKENSACK—An early strain of the well-known Hackensack. One of the best green-fleshed melons for home use or market.

WATER MELONS.

CULTURE.—The same as for musk melons, except that the hills should be farther apart, say 8 feet one way and 4 feet the other. The best land is sandy loam, made very rich with manure or fertilizers.

FORDHOOK EARLY.

A NEW EARLY WATER MELON.

Many people in the North have wished to raise water melons, but have been prevented from doing so on account of the difficulty in getting them to ripen before frost destroyed the vines. To these the Fordhook Early will be a boon. It is at least two weeks earlier than any other good, large variety, while the quality is of the very best. The fruit is oval in shape, and grows to a large size. The flesh is a bright red, sweet and fine flavored. Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 15c., pkt. 10c.

HUNGARIAN HONEY WATER MELON.

One of the *sweetest* and *finest* flavored of all water melons, and also early and productive. The melons are perfectly round, dark green, and of medium size. Flesh bright red, solid and *very* sweet. We highly recommend this melon for home use. Lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Price of the following standard varieties of water melons, postpaid. Lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

VOLGA—A very sweet, solid-fleshed melon. Ripens early, and is productive. Fruit as round as a ball and very light green, almost white; flesh bright red, firm, solid, sweet and fine flavored.

Cuban Queen—One of the largest and finest melons. Much resembles Kolb's Gem.



FORDHOOK EARLY.

Hackensack—The most popular market melon, round, ribbed and thickly netted, handsome and of fine flavor. Our strain of this variety is very fine.

Emerald Gem—A most delicious melon. Flesh salmon color, thick, deliciously sweet and high flavored. Fruit round, dark green, slightly ribbed and of medium size. Very productive.

MONTREAL MARKET—When well grown this is one of the largest, handsomest and best flavored melons. It is rather late and requires culture, but will repay for the extra trouble by producing magnificent fruit of the largest size. Thickly netted and deep ribbed. Flesh green, very thick and high flavored.

NETTED GEM—One of the *earliest* melons. Fruit medium size, oval and thickly netted, green flesh, very sweet and high flavored. Vines very prolific. A very satisfactory variety for inexperienced growers.

White Japanese—A remarkably high flavored melon. So strong is the flavor, in fact, that it is objected to by some on this account, but by others considered delicious. Fruit round, cream colored, with orange colored flesh. Our stock of this variety is exceptionally fine.

Casaba—The largest musk melon. Of fairly good quality.

Fine Green Nutmeg—An old favorite.

Prolific Nutmeg—Round, thickly netted and handsome.

MAMMOTH IRONCLAD—Very large, handsome, oblong melons; dark green, beautifully striped with lighter green. Flesh firm, solid and sweet, and surrounded with a very hard and tough though thin rind, which makes it valuable for shipping.

Kolb's Gem—This is the large, handsome melon commonly seen in our markets. Fruit nearly round, handsomely marked with light and dark green stripes, and is of excellent quality.

Early Mountain Sweet—Large, early and productive.

Ice Cream—White-seeded, early, and delicious flavor. Fruit round and very light green.

CITRON MELON FOR PRESERVES.

Everybody should plant a few citrons for preserves. Cultivation similar to water melons.

Green Citron, for Preserves—Round, striped and handsomely marbled. Very hardy and productive. Red seed. Lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Mushroom Spawn.

English Spawn—In bricks of one pound each. In much better shape for mailing than the French spawn. Lb., by mail, 28c.; by express, 20c. per lb.

Mustard for Salad.

Sow in rows a foot apart, and hoe frequently, and cut when three or four inches high. Sow as early as the ground can be got in good condition, and every two or three weeks afterwards, for succession. Get three packets.

White London—Leaves light green, mild and tender. Lb. 40c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., 3 pkts. 10c., pkt. 5c.



Okra, or Gumbo.

Used for thickening and flavoring soup. The pods contain a large amount of gum which imparts a thickness and softness, as well as a fine flavor to the soup. It is very easily raised, and should be in every garden. The pods should be picked when young and strung on a string to dry, when they will keep all winter and can be used at any time. Directions for use can be found in any good cook-book.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in the open ground as soon as it is warm and danger of frost is over, in rows 15 to 20 inches apart, and thin out the plants to about a foot apart in the rows. An ounce of seed will sow 30 feet of row.

Dwarf White—Lb. 70c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

WHITE VELVET—A distinct and valuable variety. The pods are large, round and smooth, and not ridged like the old varieties. Lb. 70c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

ONIONS.

MORETON FARM SUPERIOR ONION SEED.

We take great pains with our onion seed and think we have some of the finest strains in the country.

Cheap Onion Seed.—We cannot sell our onion seed, raised from only the best-shaped and soundest onions, at as low a price as we could the ordinary California grown seed that is sold by most seedsmen—such seed never produces as even a crop of onions as our seed, nor will the onions keep as well. Hard, well-matured onions of even shape will always sell for considerably more than ordinary stock. Such onions can only be raised from seed raised with the greatest care. There is nothing so foolish as to try to save money on onion seed. The best seed cannot, from the nature of the case, be sold at the lowest prices. The highest priced seed may not be the best, but the lowest priced cannot be.

CULTURE—Any land that will raise a good crop of potatoes will grow onions, provided it is not too heavy and is well manured or fertilized. Manure and fertilizers together give the best results. Give the land a good dressing of well-rotted manure and plow it under, running about six inches deep. Then apply broadcast a dressing of 500 pounds of superphosphate and 100 pounds of muriate of potash per acre. Work the land thoroughly, and, if necessary, rake off any rubbish there may be on the surface. Drill in the seed in rows 14 inches apart, dropping 6 to 8 seeds per inch of row, which will sow about four pounds per acre. Weed as soon as the onions appear, and after weeding apply a dressing of 250 or 300 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre broadcast. This is better than applying the nitrate before sowing the seed, as in that case the weeds will be made to grow very rapidly, and if not taken out at once will injure the crop. The seed should be sown as early as the ground can be gotten into good condition. This is a very important point. An ounce of seed will sow a hundred feet of row. Five to seven pounds are required to sow an acre.

EARLY WHITE PEARL ONION.

This is the *earliest large white onion*. It grows with remarkable rapidity, attaining a very large size and ripening as early as the smaller growing varieties. The shape is flat like the Red Wethersfield. The color is a beautiful pearly white. Flavor very mild and quality excellent. Its large size, handsome appearance and fine quality make it a very profitable onion to raise for fall market, and a most excellent variety for home use. This onion does not keep as well as the Danvers or other yellow and red onions, so should not be kept too late in the winter. Per lb., postpaid, \$1.85, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION.

EXTRA SELECTED STRAIN.



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION.

This is the most popular Onion for market or home use. Very handsome in shape and color; matures early, keeps well and is firm and of mild, pleasant flavor. Our strain of this variety is remarkably fine, of the true, globe-shape, and so well bred that it is hard to find a scullion or poor onion in ten thousand. It has yielded as high as 900 bushels per acre, and 500 to 600 bushels is not an unusual crop. **Don't buy cheap seed of this variety.** To get the good prices for onions they must be of perfect shape and of uniform color. This can only be obtained from the most carefully grown seed, which cannot be sold at very low prices. What is saved in the cost of the seed is lost ten times over in the crop. New seed, crop of 1897, prepaid by mail, lb. \$1.10, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION.

BEST CALIFORNIA GROWN SEED.

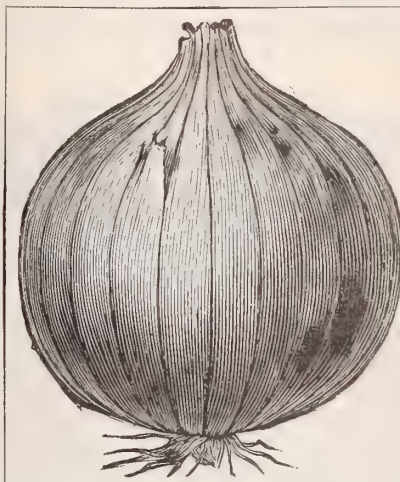
To those who do not wish to pay a little extra for our finest strain of Yellow Globe Danvers Onion, we offer this seed, *which is equal to any seed offered*, except the above named. It is the same that is sold by all the most prominent seedsmen of the country. Lb., postpaid, 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Round Yellow Danvers—The same as Yellow Globe Danvers, except that the onions are a little flatter. It is one of the best varieties to sow for sets as well as for large onions. Lb. 70c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 22c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

"PRIZE TAKER" ONION.

The largest and handsomest Yellow onion grown. This is the large yellow Spanish onion so common in our markets, and so highly prized for its mild and agreeable flavor. To raise these immense, handsome onions to perfection, the seed should be started in a hot-bed or box in the house, and the onions transplanted to the open ground as soon as it can be made in good condition. We offer a fine strain of *American grown seed*, which is much superior to imported seed for this country. Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

EARLY SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE ONION.



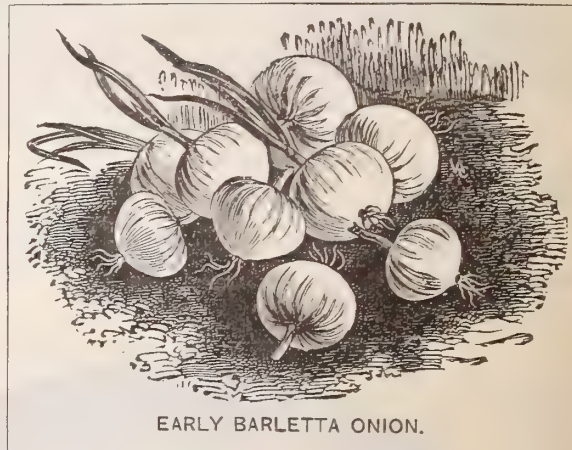
Early Southport Red Globe Onion.

This *early* strain of the well known Southport or Large Red Globe Onion is a most valuable improvement. The handsome shape, color and superior keeping qualities of this onion make it one of the very best red varieties, which are always in demand towards spring.

The new **Early Southport Red Globe** possesses all the valuable qualities of the older variety, and has the additional merit of being *much earlier*. It will mature as early as Yellow Globe Danvers or Red Wethersfield, and is a far handsomer onion than the latter. Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

NEW EARLY BARLETTA ONION.

This remarkable little onion is a wonder for rapidity of growth and early maturity and evenness in size and shape. They are the handsomest and most perfect white pickling onion we have ever seen. When sown thick they will grow to about the size of a cherry, perfectly round, pearly white, and of very mild flavor. They are a



EARLY BARLETTA ONION.

profitable crop to grow for market. The seed can be sown as late as July 1st and mature a crop before fall. Lb. \$2.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c., oz. 20c. pkt. 5c.

Red Wethersfield—The standard Red onion. Large and heavy yielder. Lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Early Large Red—A *very early* flat onion. The best red onion where seasons are short. Lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz., 12c., pkt. 5c.

Southport White Globe—A magnificent large white onion, perfect globe-shaped and very solid. It requires a long season and rich land, but when given these will yield a large crop of the handsomest onions grown, which brings the highest prices in market. We have seed of a very fine strain of this variety. Lb. \$1.85, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

White Portugal, or Silver Skin—An early flat white onion with mild and pleasant flavor. White onion sets are nearly all of this variety. Lb. \$1.75, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

HARRIS' RED GLOBE—A very large handsome red onion, of perfect globe shape and very solid. Requires early sowing and rich land; given these it will produce the largest and finest red onions grown. Will keep until late in the spring. Lb. \$1.25, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

GIANT ROCCA—An Italian onion of very large size and delicate flavor, of light brown color and globe shape. Succeeds best south of Philadelphia, where it will produce immense crops. Lb. \$1.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

ONION SETS.

Onion sets are used to produce onions *earlier* than they can be procured from seed. By using sets, large, ripe, onions can be had in July, and green "bunching" onions early in the spring.

CULTURE—Set out the sets in rows 15 to 20 inches apart and 2 inches apart in the rows. The land should be rich and kept perfectly free from weeds. A quart of our sets contains about 300 sets and will plant 50 feet of row. It requires from 10 to 15 bushels to plant an acre, depending upon the distance the rows are apart, and the sets in the rows and the size of the sets.

Our Onion Sets are of our own raising from the best strains of seed, and are small, sound and clean. We have repeatedly tried our own sets by the side of the best "Philadelphia grown" sets and find that ours give a smaller percentage of onions that run to seed. We consider them as good as the best sets grown anywhere, and much superior to many of the so-called "Philadelphia grown sets."

Our Prices are subject to change without notice. They will probably rule about as quoted below. *Please write us for prices* on what quantity you will need. You cannot get as good sets cheaper anywhere.

Yellow Sets—Prepaid by mail, qt. 35c., pt. 20c. By express, not prepaid, quart 20c., peck 75c., bushel \$2.50.

White Sets—(Silverskin)—Prepaid by mail, qt. 40c., pt. 22c. By express, not prepaid, qt. 25c., peck 85c., bushel \$2.75.

Potato Onion Sets—Will produce large, handsome, yellow, ripe onions in July or first of August. *They never go to seed.* The sets are larger than those grown from seed. Prepaid by mail, qt. 45c., pt. 25c.

Egyptian, or Perennial Tree Onion—This is a distinct kind of onion that when once started will come up every year as soon as the frost is out of the surface soil, and will produce green bunching onions earlier than any other variety, and requires very little care. If the sets are set out in the spring they will divide and produce five or six new green onions the next spring from each set. Sets by mail, qt. 30c., pt. 18c. By express, qt. 20c., peck 85c.

PEPPERS.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a box in the house or hot-bed in April. Before plants begin to crowd, prick them out into a larger box and give more room. If necessary to keep them back before the ground is ready outside, transplant again. About the first of June set them out in rows two and one-half feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the rows.



GOLDEN DAWN PEPPER.

GOLDEN DAWN—

The best and largest yellow variety. The peppers when ripe are of a beautiful golden yellow, of fine shape and of a sweet, pleasant flavor. Early and productive. Lb. \$2.50, ¼ lb. 70c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

NEW CELESTIAL—

A very ornamental Pepper from China. The peppers, before they are ripe, are creamy white and change when ripe to a bright scarlet, so that there are both red and white peppers on the plant at the same time, presenting an attractive appearance. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

CAYENNE—Best for seasoning pickles. *Enormously productive.* The peppers are long and slim, bright red when ripe, and of sharp, pungent flavor. Lb. \$2.50, ¼ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

Ruby King—A magnificent, large, red pepper. In shape like the Golden Dawn (see cut). The vines are vigorous and very productive; the fruit sweet, remarkably mild and of excellent quality. Lb. \$2.50, ¼ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

LARGE BELL, or BULL NOSE—One of the hardiest, earliest, largest and best varieties. Bright red, thick flesh and very mild. Lb. \$2.40, ¼ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

PROCOPP'S GIANT—The largest of all peppers, growing six to eight inches long. Peppers bright red, thick flesh, excellent for pickles. ¼ lb. 85c., oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

PARSNIPS.

CULTURE—The best land is sandy loam or muck. It should be plowed deep and well worked. Sow the seed in rows 20 inches apart and thin the plants to 4 inches apart in the rows. Can be sown as late as the middle of June, but May is the best time to sow. An ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY

HALF-LONG—This fine strain of Parsnip is a great improvement on the old long varieties. Our cut gives a good idea of its shape. The roots are very smooth and even in shape, easily dug, and are fine grained, sweet and tender. We take great pride in our improved strain of this variety, and highly recommend it for both market and home use. Lb. 50c., ¼ lb. 18c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

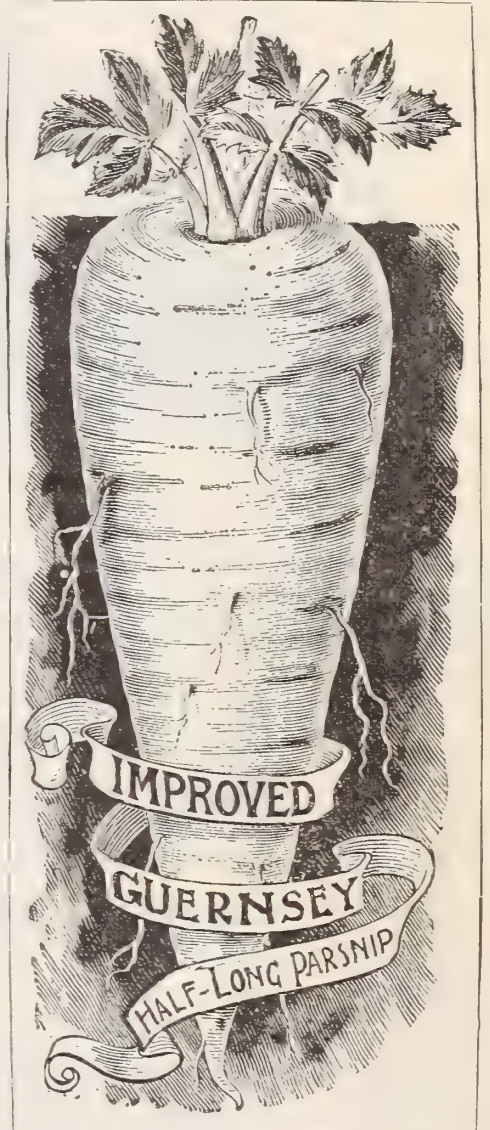
Long Hollow Crown—Long, smooth and straight, and of fine quality. Lb. 50c., ¼ lb. 18c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

PARSLEY.

CULTURE.—Sow in rows 15 to 20 inches apart early in the spring. Thin out the plants to 3 or 4 inches apart. The seeds germinate very slowly and care should be taken that weeds do not smother the young plants. The plants can be taken up in the fall and planted in a box in the house or light part of the cellar, and will furnish nice parsley all winter.

Champion Moss Curled—The handsomest and finest curled and fringed variety. Lb., 85c., ¼ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Extra Double Curled—A beautiful, finely curled Parsley. Very dark green. Lb. 80c., ¼ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.



POTATOES.

We are large growers of SEED POTATOES and can furnish the very best stock at LOWEST PRICES. See what we offer on pages 23, 24 and 25. If you will need a number of barrels, write us for prices.

Don't fail to plant some of the "WASHINGTON." It is the best Potato on earth.

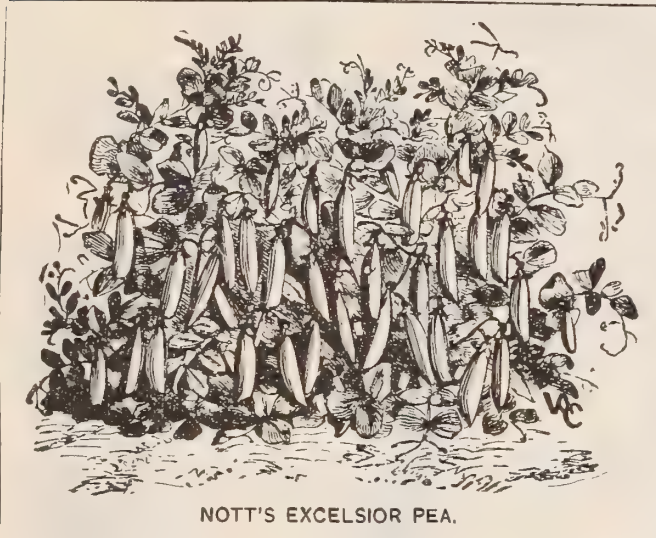
PEAS.

Our Seed Peas are all grown in the northern part of this State and in Canada, and are of the EARLIEST and HARDIEST as well as the PUREST Strains.

PLEASE NOTICE that our prices include Postage. For prices of Peas to be sent by Express or Freight not prepaid, see Page 22.

CULTURE.—The extra early *smooth* varieties, like First and Best or Alaska, can be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground. The wrinkled varieties, which are marked thus (*), should not be sown until the ground is warm, for, if it is very cold and wet, the seed will rot. Sow in rows 3 feet apart. A quart will sow 100 feet of row.

*NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. THE BEST EARLY DWARF PEA.



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR PEA.

This new early Dwarf pea has proved itself to be larger and more productive than American Wonder, while equally as early as this variety, which has long been regarded as the earliest Dwarf Wrinkled pea. It is certainly the finest early Dwarf pea that we have ever seen, and we are confident that it will take the place of American Wonder, which, although a very early and fine-flavored

pea, is not productive enough to suit the ordinary gardener. Nott's Excelsior overcomes this objection, and in this variety we now have an early and productive pea, with vines that grow only a foot high and need no stakes or brush. Everyone should give this new pea a trial. Qt., postpaid, 40c., pt. 25c., ½ pt. 15c.

*HEROINE PEA.

This is one of the best medium early peas we have yet grown. The vines are strong and vigorous, growing about three feet high. The pods, which are produced in great abundance, are very large, being often five inches long, and well filled with large wrinkled peas, which, when cooked, are of the very best quality, sweet and delicious. We advise everyone who wants a really good pea to sow at least a quart of the Heroine. Postpaid, qt. 40c., pt. 25c., ½ pt. 15c.

*"JUNO" PEA.

This is a magnificent large "main crop" pea, growing only about two feet high, so that it does not require supports. The pods are very large and filled right out to the tip with large dark-green peas, which are very sweet and tender even when nearly matured. The vines are very prolific and continues in bearing a long time. Season medium to late. This is one of the very best peas for home use or market. The pods are larger and better filled, the vines are more prolific, and the peas as good or of better quality than any other variety. Don't fail to have a long row of them. Qt. 40c., pt. 25c., ½ pt. 15c.

STANDARD VARIETIES—EARLY.

ALASKA PEA—This is the *earliest* pea. In our tests it matured one or two days before any other strain of early peas. The pods are long, and filled out to the end, and mature so evenly that the whole crop can be picked at two pickings. The peas, when ripe, are light blue, which distinguishes them from other early peas, which are all merely strains of the old Kent pea. Qt. 35c., pt. 20c., ½ pt. 12c.

FIRST AND BEST—A very fine and improved strain of Early Kent or Daniel O'Rourke peas. Pods well filled, and mature very evenly, and, with possibly the exception of Alaska, is the *earliest pea in cultivation*. Qt. 35c., pt. 20c., ½ pt. 12c.

***McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM**—The standard Dwarf pea. Grows 18 inches high, and produces an abundance of large pods well filled with peas of delicious quality. Unsurpassed for home use or market. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., ½ pt. 12c.

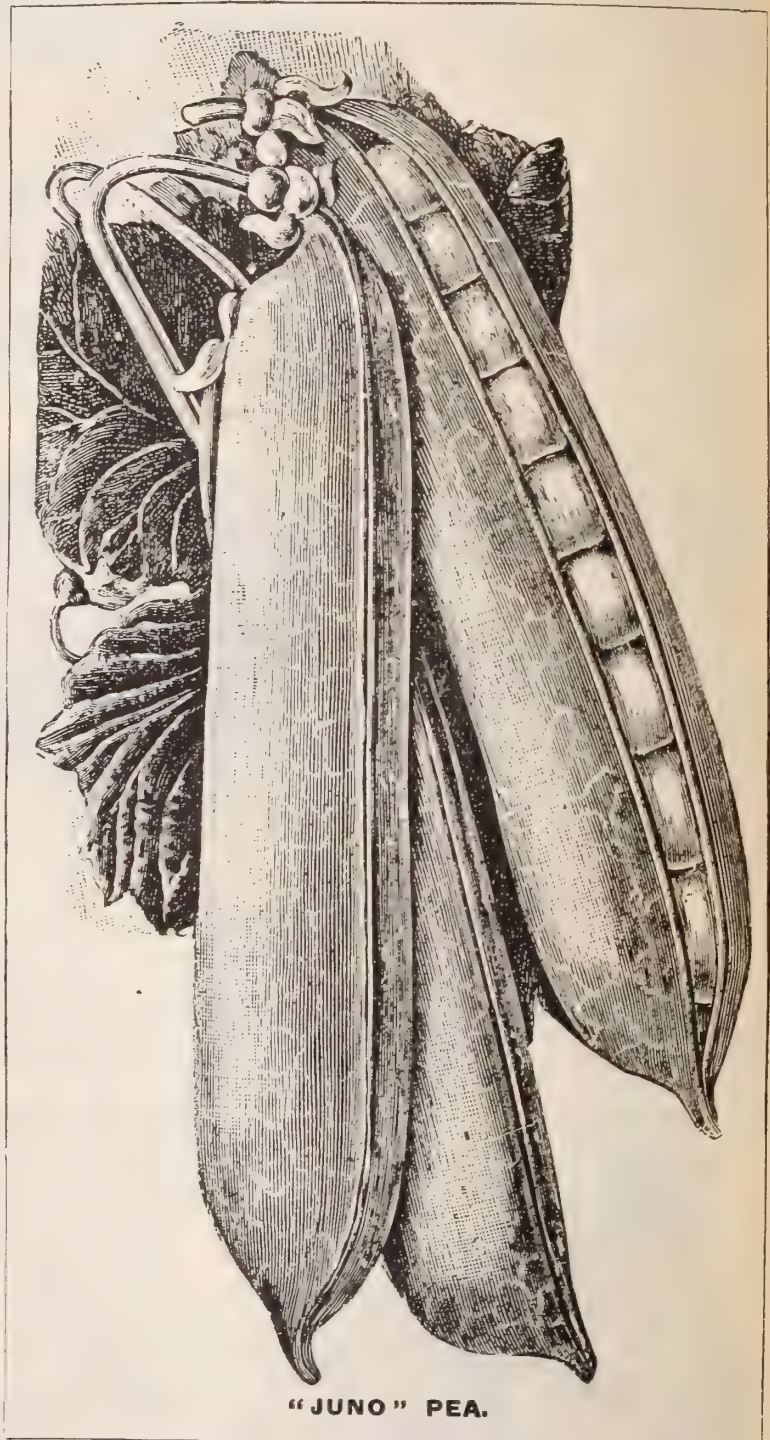
***Extra Early Premium Gem**—One of the best and earliest Dwarf peas. Does not require bushing, and produces large well-filled pods of the *finest quality*. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., ½ pt. 12c.

***American Wonder**—A very early Dwarf Wrinkled pea. Grows less than a foot high. Pods very large and peas of finest quality. Qt. 45c., pt. 25c., ½ pt. 15c.

Blue Peter—Very dwarf, early and productive. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., pt. 12c.

MEDIUM AND LATE VARIETIES.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN PEA—An *enormously productive* variety. Vines grow about two feet high and are covered with large, well-filled pods. The peas are large and of fine quality, and mature very evenly. It is medium early, and one of the best varieties for market or home use. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., ½ pt. 12c.



"JUNO" PEA.

***Bliss's Abundance**—Twenty inches high, bunching from the roots. *Very productive*. Large pods and fine quality. Medium early. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., ½ pt. 12c.

***Yorkshire Hero**—Two and one-half feet high, bearing an abundance of very large well-filled pods. Quality excellent. One of the best main-crop peas for market or home use. Qt. 40c., pt. 22c., ½ pt. 12c.

***STRATAGEM**—A large late pea. The pods are immense and filled with peas of the largest size and finest quality. The vines are very robust, two feet high and bear profusely. Do not sow until the ground is quite warm, and give the best of care. Qt. 45c., pt. 25c., ½ pt. 15c.

***Telephone**—A *deliciously sweet* pea. Bears very large pods in great abundance. Vines three feet tall and very vigorous. If you want the most delicious, sweet, fine flavored peas that were ever grown, plant the Telephone. Qt. 45c., pt. 25c., ½ pt. 15c.

***Champion of England**—Still the standard for quality and productiveness. Few varieties equal the Champion. Qt. 35c., pt. 20c., ½ pt. 12c.

DWARF WHITE MARROWFAT—An improved strain of Marrowfat peas. Vines not so tall as the old Marrowfat, but more productive of large, well-filled pods. Qt. 35c., pt. 20c., ½ pt. 12c.

Large White Marrowfat—Popular in market. Not as good as the wrinkled peas. Qt. 30c., pt. 18c., ½ pt. 10c.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat—Same as above, except that the pods have black eyes. Qt. 30c., pt. 18c., ½ pt. 10c.

***Tall Sugar—Edible pods.** Can be eaten without shelling, as the pods are sweet and tender. Qt. 50c., pt. 25c., ½ pt. 15c.

PUMPKINS.

CULTURE.—The usual method of growing the large yellow field pumpkins is to plant them among corn. To do this the seed can be mixed with the corn before planting, or, which is much better, the pumpkin seed can be pressed into the soft soil at every third hill in every third row after the corn is planted. Put three seeds in a hill. Much finer pumpkins can be grown by planting and cultivating the same as squash.

CALHOUN PUMPKINS.

MAKES THE BEST PUMPKIN PIES.

This is the finest pumpkin for pies that we have ever grown. It does not grow very large, but the flesh is often *three inches thick and very solid*, so much so that it does not require boiling down like other pumpkins. The pumpkins are round, ribbed and of a light cream color. The flesh is thick, sweet and fine-grained. Lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Large Cheese—Fine grained and sweet. Large fruit, mottled light green and yellow. The best variety for the south. Lb. 50c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.



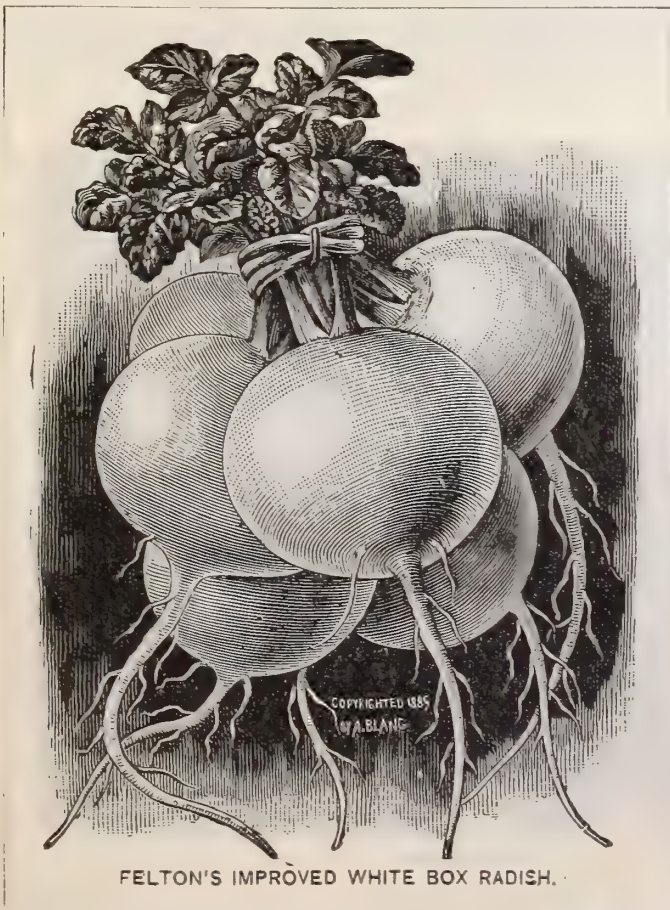
LARGE CHEESE PUMPKIN.

Connecticut Field—The common large yellow pumpkin. The best to grow among corn for stock feeding or pies. Lb. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Mammoth Potiron—(Also called *King of Mammoths and Jumbo Pumpkin*)—The largest pumpkin grown, often weighing 200 pounds. Salmon colored skin, flesh thick and of good quality. Lb. \$2.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

RADISHES.

Do not fail to sow a good bed of Radishes. They are appetizing, attractive and healthy, and so easily grown that everyone can raise them without any trouble.



FELTON'S IMPROVED WHITE BOX RADISH.

CULTURE.—For *very early* use sow in hot-bed in rows 2 to 3 inches apart. For summer use sow in the open ground 12 to 15 inches apart, dropping one or two seeds to the inch. If sown in August they will be excellent for fall use. An ounce of seed will sow 100 feet of row.

FELTON'S IMPROVED WHITE BOX RADISH.

A magnificent, large, rapid-growing white radish. Very handsome and attractive in appearance, solid and of best quality. It is the *best white radish* for forcing or outdoor culture, although not as early as some of the small red varieties. It is so large and handsome that it brings the highest price in market. Lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

NEW GOLDEN YELLOW RADISH.

These bright golden yellow radishes are a pleasant contrast to the common red and white varieties, while the quality is equally good. The radishes grow very rapidly and can be used for forcing or to grow in open ground. They are perfectly round, smooth and bright golden yellow. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c., oz. 20c., pkt. 10c.

EARLIEST SCARLET, WHITE-TIPPED FORCING RADISH.

This is the *earliest* Radish. We have grown radishes of marketable size in 18 days from the time of sowing the seed. The radishes are bright red with pure white tip, and very small tops, and are *beauties*. We have an extra fine strain of this seed. Lb. 85c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.



EARLIEST SCARLET WHITE TIPPED FORCING RADISH.

Earliest Scarlet Forcing—The same as above except that it has not the white tip. Seed at the same price.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE SHORT-TOP RADISH.

A very early forcing radish of the *finest quality*, being perfectly solid, crisp and of mild flavor. Will form handsome dark red, globe-shaped radishes in 20 days from sowing the seed. One of the best for forcing and outdoor culture. Lb. 90c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 28c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Price of the following Standard Varieties:
Lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Wood's Early Frame—The best *long* radish for forcing.

Long Scarlet Short-Top—Grows 6 to 8 inches long; is straight, smooth and bright scarlet, and of best quality.

CHARTIER—The *finest* long radish. Larger around than above and not quite so long. Smooth, straight, bright red with *white tip*; very handsome and of fine quality; remains for a long time without getting stringy.

Scarlet Turnip White Tip—A very attractive little radish. *Very early*.

French Breakfast—Olive-shaped with white tip. Crisp and tender.

Rose, Olive-Shaped—Early, handsome, and of the best quality.

Round Red, or Scarlet Turnip—Early, dark red, crisp and tender.

Round White Turnip—Same as above except in color.

White Strasburg—The best long white radish for summer use. Will remain crisp and tender even when very large.

WINTER RADISHES.

CULTURE—Sow in July or August in rows 15 to 30 inches apart and thin to 3 inches apart in the rows. Store for winter in sand in the cellar or in pits like turnips. They will keep fresh and crisp all winter and often bring very profitable prices in market.

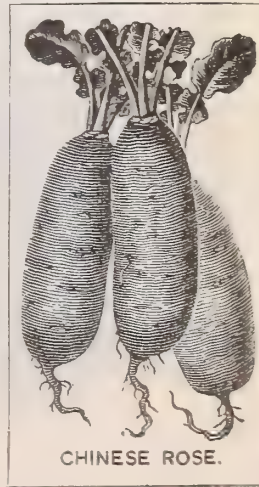
CHINESE ROSE—One of the very best varieties.

Roots 5 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, bright rose color, flesh white, crisp, and of mild, delicate flavor. Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

California Mammoth White—Very large, pure white, roots long, straight and smooth. Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Long Black Spanish—A long, smooth radish, nearly the same size at the bottom as the top, and of dark brown color, nearly black. Flesh white and solid. Popular in market. Lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Black Spanish Turnip—Similar to above except in shape, which is short and round like a turnip. Lb. 60c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.



CHINESE ROSE.

RHUBARB.

OR "PIE PLANT."

CULTURE.—To grow from seed, sow early in the spring in rows 15 to 20 inches apart, dropping two or three seeds to the inch. The land should be made very rich and kept free from weeds. Set out the roots the following spring in rows 4 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows.

Rhubarb Seeds, Victoria—Lb. \$1.60, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

RHUBARB ROOTS, VICTORIA—The best variety. Roots by mail, prepaid, 20c. each, \$1.80 per dozen. By express, not prepaid, 15c. each, \$1.25 per dozen. Roots sent as soon as the weather permits.

SPINACH.

CULTURE.—For summer use the seed should be sown as early as possible in the spring in rows 15 inches apart, dropping two or three seeds to the inch of a row. When up, thin the plants to three or four inches apart. The ground should be rich, and a dressing of two or three pounds of nitrate of soda per square rod will have a wonderful effect on the growth of the spinach. For early spring use the seed should be sown in September, and the plants given a slight covering of straw or leaves before winter sets in.

LARGE THICK LEAF VIROFLAY—*Very large, thick leaves of unsurpassed quality. Very slow to go to seed, and on that account valuable for spring sowing. It is also perfectly hardy and can be sown in the fall to advantage.* Lb. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Round, or Summer—Thick leaves of good quality. It is perfectly hardy and can be sown in the fall. Lb. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Prickly, or Winter—Prickly seed; leaves smooth and very hardy. Lb. 30c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.



NORFOLK SAVOY LEAVED.

Norfolk Savoy-Leaved—(also called "Bloomsdale")—A very handsome variety, with curled or blistered leaves like a Savoy cabbage; quality the very best. Lb. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

Long-Standing—One of the best varieties to sow in the *spring*, as it

remains longer without going to seed than any other. Leaves large, thick, and of fine quality. Lb. 35c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., oz. 8c., pkt. 5c.

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH.

This is not a true spinach, but a plant that can be used for the same purpose. Produces an abundance of leaves and stems a foot or more in length. Will grow during hot, dry weather when other spinach would be useless, continuing to furnish nice "greens" all summer. The leaves and stems are tender and of excellent flavor. Sow the seed in **May** in rows 20 inches apart. Lb. \$1.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Salsify, or Vegetable Oyster.



MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND SALSIFY.

Mammoth Sandwich Island—An improved variety that grows *very large*, often measuring four to five inches around, and is of the *best quality*. Roots *smooth and straight*. Our seed is of extra large and fine strain. Lb. \$1.30, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Salsify is as easily grown as parsnips, and is more delicate and fine flavored, much resembling oysters in this respect. It is used in the fall and winter and early spring when there are few other vegetables, and will be very welcome on every table. Do not think of omitting it from your garden.

CULTURE.—Sow in the spring as soon as the land is in good condition in rows twenty inches apart. The seed can be drilled in with any good garden drill. Thin the plants to 3 inches apart in the rows. This should be done as soon as the plants come up, for if left till later they are very hard to pull. The land should be made rich with manure or fertilizers. A deep, sandy loam is best.

SQUASH.

CULTURE—Plant when the ground is warm and danger of frost is over, in hills 4 feet apart for the summer or bush varieties, and 8 feet for winter varieties. Light land is best, and it should be made very rich with well-rotted manure. We prefer manuring the whole land rather than putting the manure in the hills only. Thin the plants to three or four in a hill after they get their second leaves. To keep off the bugs, dust the plants as soon as they come up with slacked lime or plaster infused with turpentine.



IMPROVED HUBBARD SQUASH.—From a Photograph.

NEW GIANT CROOKNECK SQUASH.

This new strain of Crookneck squash is *twice as large* as the old variety and of equally good quality, and a *little earlier*. Fruit bright yellow and *very warty*. Its **LARGE SIZE**, earliness and handsome appearance will make it entirely supersede the old variety for market. Vines run more than the old "Bush Crookneck," and should be given more room. Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

IMPROVED WARTED HUBBARD SQUASH.

Pure Dark Green and Warty.

There is no squash superior to a first-class Hubbard. Most Hubbards, however, are of inferior shape and color, being light green with more or less yellow lines. Our improved strain, produced by constant and careful selection, produces squashes of *uniform shape, dark green and warty*. Such squashes are of the best quality and bring the highest price in market. Lb. 75c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.



NEW GIANT CROOKNECK SQUASH.

NEW WHITE CROOKNECK SQUASH.

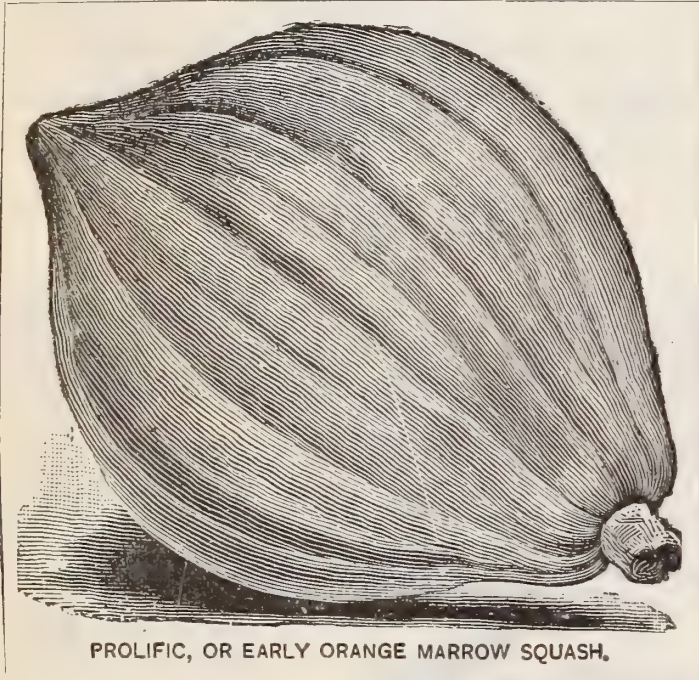
A *white* Crookneck squash is certainly a novelty. This new squash is not only pure white, but is very large and early and of the best quality. The fruit is much larger and handsomer than the old Yellow Crookneck. Oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

SUMMER AND FALL VARIETIES.

Price of the following well-known varieties :

Lb. 70c., 1-4 lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt 5c.

- Perfect Gem**—A delicious little squash. Perfectly round and pure white. Cooks dry and is of fine flavor. Excellent for summer or early fall use.
- Boston Marrow**—An excellent fall squash, well known and popular in market. Fruit of good size, deep yellow and with thick flesh of the best quality.
- Early Bush Crookneck**—The most popular early summer squash.
- Early Bush Scallop**—Flat white squashes, scalloped around the edge.
- Prolific, or Early Orange Marrow**—The best fall squash. Fruit deep orange color, with thick yellow flesh of the finest quality. It is earlier than the Boston Marrow and more prolific, and an improvement on that excellent variety. It is the finest squash for fall or early winter use.
- SIBLEY, or PIKE'S PEAK**—One of the finest winter squashes. Will keep all winter. Cooks dry and is of fine nutty flavor. The fruit is of medium size, light green and smooth, with a hard, thin rind.
- Marblehead**—Fruit light green, smooth and of medium size. Flesh thick, yellow, and cooks dry, and is of the finest quality.
- Essex Hybrid**—A very sweet fine-grained and high-flavored squash. Flesh very thick, deep yellow and firm. Will keep all winter.



PROLIFIC, OR EARLY ORANGE MARROW SQUASH.

TOMATOES.

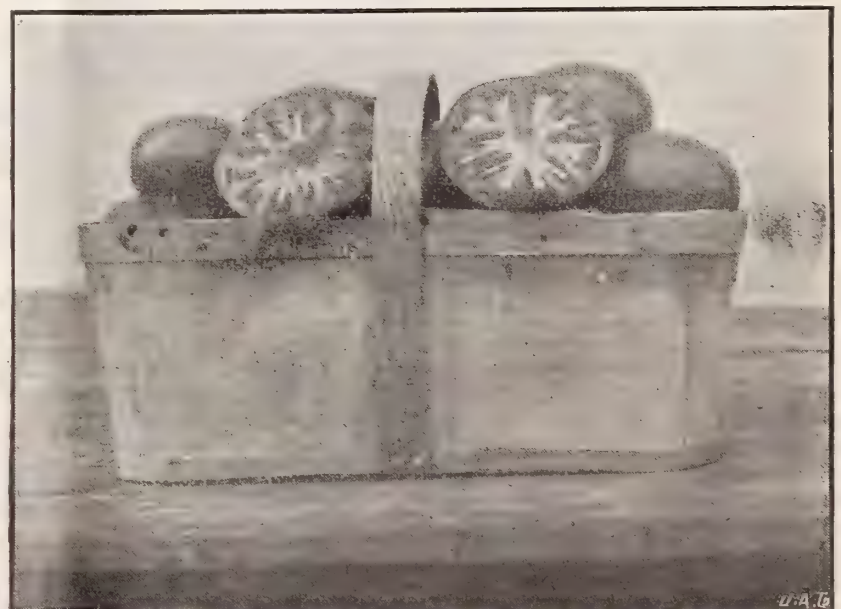
We make a specialty of growing the finest improved varieties of Tomatoes, and now, after selecting our seed stock from the largest, smoothest and most solid Tomatoes for years, we have some of the finest strains in existence.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a box in the house or hot-bed in March or first of April, and transplant into other boxes or frames when the plants get two or three inches tall. Set out the plants when danger of frost is over, in good rich soil, in rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the rows. A mixture of equal parts of nitrate of soda and superphosphate applied at the rate of a handful to a plant, will produce a wonderful effect in the growth and productiveness of the plant and size of its fruit.

POTOMAC TOMATO.

Unequaled in Quality, Enormously Productive, Large, Solid, and Absolutely Smooth.

We have raised tomatoes for many years, and have tried all the new kinds, yet have never seen a variety quite equal to the Potomac as we now grow it. The accompanying photograph gives some idea of the size and solidity of this magnificent tomato. The seed was sent us some years ago by a friend on the Potomac River, and we have greatly improved it since, until now we have a tomato of **large size, remarkably solid, and of quality that is unequalled**. It is also very productive and early, ripening nearly the whole crop of fruit before frost in the Northern States. The tomatoes contain fewer seeds and have more solid flesh in them than any other kind. The color is a deep pink, a little darker than the Acme. *For table use, canning and for market they are the finest tomato grown.* Don't depend upon the ordinary kinds for your own use. Raise the *Potomac* and have the *best*. They are also the most profitable tomatoes to raise for market. Lb. \$3.00, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

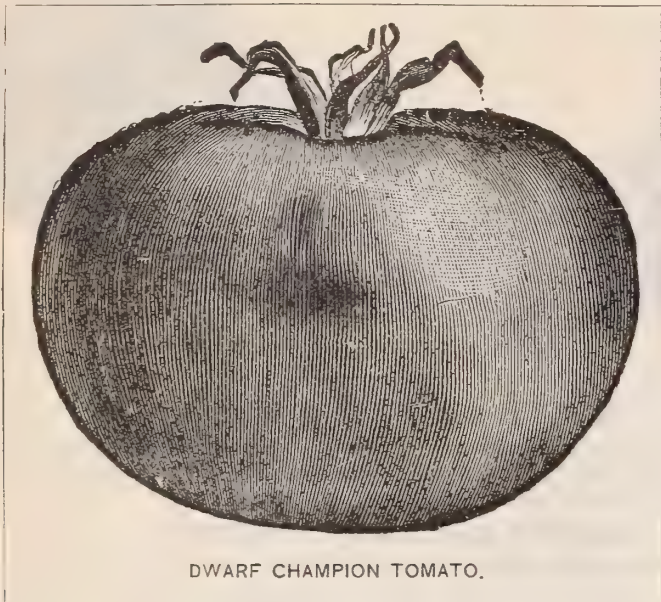


POTOMAC TOMATO.—From a Photograph.

Potomac the Best of All—Mr. J. M. Long, of East Winthrop, Me., says: "The Potomac Tomato was the best of all. I don't think it is generally appreciated as it should be. We tried over 20 of the leading kinds to get one that was of first-class flavor, solid, smooth, and not too late for the Northern latitude. Potomac seems to be as solid and delicious as any, and in addition proved prolific, of good size and smooth enough for anybody. My wife will not eat any other kind now. I have found the tomato I was after."

DWARF CHAMPION TOMATO.

Very Early, Fine Quality, Takes but Little Room, Yields Well—
One of the Best Tomatoes for Home Use and Market.



DWARF CHAMPION TOMATO.

The plants of this variety grow very stocky, with a stiff upright stem that holds the fruit off the ground until quite large. The fruit is of good size, as smooth as an apple, of bright crimson color, solid, and of the best quality. The plants grow so compact that they can be planted closer together than other varieties, and in this way a very large yield can be obtained off of a small piece of land. Our strain of this variety is superior to any other Dwarf or "Tree" Tomato, and will please all who grow it. Lb. \$3.00, ¼ lb. 80c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

EARLY RUBY.**THE EARLIEST SMOOTH TOMATO OF LARGE SIZE.**

This is not only one of the earliest varieties but our improved strain produces tomatoes of large size and perfectly smooth and regular. This cannot be said of any other extra early tomato, all of which are either irregular or small. When this variety was first introduced it was not regular enough to suit us, but we have for a number of years been selecting the earliest and smoothest fruit for seed, and have now obtained a strain that is unsurpassed for earliness, smoothness and large size. The quality of the tomato is not quite as good as Dwarf Champion or Potomac, but the Early Ruby will ripen its whole crop very early, and on this account is valuable for market and for those who have difficulty in getting tomatoes to ripen. Lb. \$2.75, ¼ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

EARLY LEADER TOMATO.**THE EARLIEST TOMATO.**

The Early Leader will ripen its fruit earlier than any other tomato. This tells the whole story. The man who can get his tomatoes into market first gets the most money. Like most of the early varieties the first is not as solid and fine flavored as some of the later sorts, but since it gives ripe tomatoes two weeks earlier than other kinds it will pay every one to have part of their plants of this variety. The fruit is of good size and good color and the vines are very prolific. ¼ lb. 85c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

BOND'S EARLY MINNESOTA.

This new early tomato grows to a medium size, is perfectly smooth, and of the finest quality, which cannot be said of any other extra early variety with which we are acquainted. For those who do not care for very large size, but want nice, smooth tomatoes of the best quality and want them early, the Early Minnesota will be a pleasing acquisition. ¼ lb. \$1.00, oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

IMPERIAL TOMATO.

This new tomato possesses so many excellent points that it has become very popular wherever grown. It is a remarkably large, smooth, handsome tomato, deep pink and very firm and solid. The vines are very strong, robust growers, and very productive. The fruit ripens early and is so even in size and handsome in appearance that it brings the highest price in market. ¼ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

IGNOTUN TOMATO—The fruit is uniformly very large and remarkably firm and solid. The color is a rich scarlet and even all over the fruit without leaving any green around the stem. Lb. \$3.00, ¼ lb. 85c., oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

PRICE OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:

Lb. \$2.50, 1-4 lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

Livingston's Beauty—A very fine tomato. The fruit is so smooth, regular and even in size that they look as though cast in a mold. It is a very heavy cropper, medium early, and a strong grower. Fine for market or canning. Color pink.

Golden Queen—The best yellow tomato. Fruit as smooth as an apple and of a beautiful color and fine quality.

Optimus—Early, smooth, bright scarlet and of best quality.

Mikado, or Turner's Hybrid—Very large solid fruit, somewhat irregular in shape; quite early.

Livingston's Favorite—A very popular variety. Fruit deep red, large and smooth. A heavy cropper.

Perfection—Very similar to above. Used largely for canning

Paragon—Large, smooth, dark red. Very popular.

Trophy, Acme and General Grant—All well-known varieties.

SMALL FRUITED TOMATOES.

NEW PEACH—The fruit resembles a peach so much in size, shape and color that people are often deceived by it. It has even the bloom or fuzz of the peach, which is found on no other tomato. The fruit is of a sweet, pleasant flavor and is good eaten from the hand like a peach. Oz. 30c., pkt. 5c.

Red Cherry—Fruit very small. Used for pickles and preserves. Oz. 30c., pkt. 5c.

Yellow Plum—Plum-shaped, bright yellow. Fine for preserves. Oz. 35c., pkt. 5c.

GROUND CHERRY, or HUSK TOMATO—Also called Strawberry Tomato, or Winter Cherry. Little yellow fruit that grows in a husk and of very peculiar flavor. Used principally for preserves. Oz. 30c., pkt. 5c.

TURNIPS.

CULTURE.—For early use, sow early in the spring in rows 15 inches apart, and thin the plants to five or six inches apart in the rows. For fall or winter use, the best way is to sow in rows in June and July, but many prefer to sow broadcast and harrow or rake the seed in. For this purpose Purple Top Strap Leaf is the best variety. New mucky land is the best for this mode of culture. In sowing broadcast use about one pound of seed per acre. In drills use two pounds per acre.

NEW SCARLET TURNIP, KASHMYR.

A bright Scarlet turnip is certainly a novelty. The Kashmyr Turnip looks like a large flat radish, deep scarlet on top shading to light rose color on the bottom. Flesh pure white and of the best quality. This is a very early turnip and can be raised like the common Purple Top Strap Leaf Turnip. Don't fail to try it. Per ¼ lb. 35c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.



EARLY PURPLE-TOP MILAN.

Purple Top Strap-Leaf—The favorite variety for summer and autumn use. Turnips flat, clear white with purple top. We have a fine strain. Lb. 50c., ¼ lb. 18c., pkt. 5c.

Early Purple-Top Milan—This new variety much resembles the above, but is two weeks earlier, being the earliest variety in cultivation. The bulbs are clear

white, smooth and handsome, with purple top. Lb. 70c., ¼ lb. 20c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

White Flat Dutch—Very early, pure white, and of the best quality. Lb. 50c., ¼ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Early Yellow Stone—An early flat yellow turnip of fine quality. Lb. 50c., ¼ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Yellow Aberdeen—A large globe-shaped yellow turnip. Fine for use in the fall or early winter, or for stock feeding. A heavy cropper. Lb. 50c., ¼ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.

Golden Ball—A handsome early yellow turnip, as round as a ball, and of the best quality. Lb. 50c., ¼ lb. 18c., pkt. 5c.

RUTA BAGAS, OR SWEDE TURNIPS.

CULTURE.—Sow in May or June, in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, and thin the plants to ten inches apart. The land should be well manured or fertilized. We find a dressing of equal parts of nitrate of soda and superphosphate applied broadcast at the rate of 400 or 500 pounds per acre, before the seed is sown, gives the best results, often more than doubling the yield. Use about two pounds of seed per acre.

NEW WHITE SHORT TOP RUTA BAGA.

This new Swede turnip was sent to us by a grower in France. It proved to be a very handsome white ruta бага with remarkably short tops and no "neck." Turnips are light green on top and pure white on the bottom. Grows to a good size, and are of fine quality. We strongly recommend this variety for home use and market where a white ruta бага is desired. Lb. 80c., ¼ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

HARRIS' WHITE PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA.



HARRIS' WHITE PURPLE-TOP RUTA BAGA.

In the spring of 1892 one of our customers in Oswego, N. Y., sent us some very handsome White Purple-Top Ruta Bagas, saying that they were brought into market by a Scotch gardener, and that they were preferred to all other ruta bagas in the market. They were such handsome turnips that we set them out and raised some seed from them. They were as round as a ball, with very short necks and tops; pure white on the bottom with purple top, and are large, smooth and handsome, and of excellent quality. Lb. 90c., ¼ lb. 30c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

BREAD STONE TURNIP.

This is without exception the best table turnip we have ever eaten. When cooked it is almost as dry and sweet as a good squash. It belongs to the Ruta Baga or Swede Turnip class, but

is smaller and earlier than ordinary ruta bagas. It can be sown at any time from the first of July to the first of August. It is in good edible condition in November, and will keep perfectly fresh and good all winter. Lb. 75c., ¼ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

Imperial Purple Top—The most popular variety. Large, handsome globe-shaped yellow turnip, with purple top. One of the best varieties for table use, market or stock feeding. Lb. 50c., ¼ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.

White Sweet, or French—Globe-shaped white turnip, with green top, and of excellent quality. Lb. 50c., ¼ lb. 15c., pkt. 5c.

TOBACCO.

We can furnish first-class seed of the following varieties of tobacco that has been grown with great care by one of the best growers in this country.

Connecticut Seed Leaf—The most popular variety. Lb. \$2.25, ¼ lb. 70c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

Sterling—Early, and valuable for the North. Color bright yellow, and of the finest quality. Lb. \$2.50, ¼ lb. 75c., oz. 25c., pkt. 5c.

Havana—The finest Cuban tobacco, so famous for cigars. Lb. \$3.75, ¼ lb., \$1.00, oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

Aromatic and Sweet Herbs.

BORACE—Sow seed in the spring in the open ground. Oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

CARAWAY—Sow in spring or fall. Very easily grown. Lb. 75c., ¼ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

CORIANDER—The young green leaves are used for flavoring soups, salads, etc. Sow in the spring in the open ground. Lb. 75c., ¼ lb. 25c., oz. 10c., pkt. 5c.

DILL—Used for flavoring cucumber pickles, etc. Lb. \$1.00, ¼ lb. 30c., oz. 12c., pkt. 5c.

ROSEMARY—A perennial, and will last for years when once started. Sow in the spring in the open ground where the plants are to remain. Oz. 40c., pkt. 5c.

SAGE—When once started will last for years. Should be in every garden. Sow in the open ground and thin the plants to four or five inches apart. Lb. \$2.00, ¼ lb. 60c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

SUMMER SAVORY—Easily grown by sowing seed in the open ground in the spring. Lb. \$1.40, ¼ lb. 40c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

SWEET MARJORAM—Very valuable for seasoning dressing for poultry, imparting a very agreeable and pleasant flavor. Easily grown from seed. Cultivate like sage. Lb. \$1.75, ¼ lb. 50c., oz. 20c., pkt. 5c.

THYME—Start the seed in a box in the house or hot-bed, and set out the plants when the ground is warm. Oz. 30c., pkt. 10c.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED.

We can furnish re-cleaned Grass and Clover seeds that are pure and free from weed seeds at the following prices. If any seeds are wanted by mail please add 8 cents per pound for postage:

	Lb.	Pk.	Bu.
Red Top, 14 lbs. per bushel.....	\$ 15	\$ 45	\$ 1 35
Red Top, extra re-cleaned, 32 lbs per bushel. One bushel is equal to 4 bushels of ordinary seed.....	30	1 75	6 50
Kentucky Blue Grass, extra clean.....	20	60	2 00
Orchard Grass.....	20	70	2 20
White Clover.....	35	3 75	14 00
Alfalfa or Lucerne.....	25	3 00	10 00
Hungarian Grass.....	10	50	1 50
English Perennial Rye Grass.....	15	50	1 75
Italian Rye Grass.....	18	55	2 00
Meadow Fescue.....	25	1 00	3 50
Sweet Scented Vernal Grass (true perennial).....	75		
Meadow Foxtail.....	40	1 00	3 00
Tall Meadow Oat Grass.....	25	75	2 75
German or Golden Millet. Write for price.			
Alsike Clover. Write for price per bushel.....	18		
Red Clover, medium, re-cleaned. Write for price per bushel.			
Red Clover, mammoth, re-cleaned. Write for price.			
Timothy, re-cleaned. Write for price.			

HARRIS' GRASS SEED MIXTURE.

For Hay or Permanent Pasture.

For hay and permanent pasture combined, Harris' Grass Mixture will be found unsurpassed. It consists of Orchard Grass, Red, Alsike and White Clover, English and Italian Rye Grass, Meadow Fescue, Meadow Foxtail, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, True Perennial Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Timothy and Red Top. This mixture can be sown in the spring or autumn, with or without grain. If sown alone, sow four bushels per acre; if with grain, three bushels per acre.

Harris' Grass and Clover Seed Mixture—By mail, 35c. per lb., 3 lbs. \$1.00. By freight or express, pk. 85c., bu. (20 lbs.) \$3.00 no charge for bags.

HARRIS' LAWN GRASS SEED.

Composed of Extra Re-cleaned Seed of the Finest Grasses for Lawns.

To obtain a thick, even, rich, dark-green lawn, there is nothing more important than good seed. Most of the lawn grass seed sold is composed of ordinary cheap grass seed, not half cleaned and full of weed seeds that fill the lawn with foul weeds and spoil its beauty. Such seed is full of chaff and much lighter than clear seed.

Harris' Lawn Grass Seed is a mixture of the finest grasses, such as produce thick, velvety lawns, and only the cleanest and heaviest seed is used, thus insuring purity and strong vitality. The seed weighs 24 lbs. per bushel, while ordinary lawn grass seed weighs only 14 lbs. per bushel, thus a bushel of our seed is equal to nearly two bushels of ordinary seed. In comparing prices, this fact should not be overlooked.

Price of Harris' Lawn Grass Seed—By mail, postpaid, per lb. (1½ quarts), 45c., 3 lbs. or more at 40c. per lb. By express or freight, not prepaid, per peck (6 lbs.), \$1.10, per bushel (24 lbs.), \$4.00.

HOW TO MAKE A LAWN.

The land should be plowed or spaded as early in the spring as possible, and thoroughly raked over, so that it is perfectly level on the surface. If the land is hard or very poor it is well to spread a layer of muck or rich earth over the surface an inch or two deep, and also to apply a dressing of manure or fertilizer composed of equal parts of nitrate of soda and superphosphate or bone meal, using 10 to 15 pounds per square rod. This should be raked into the soil and the seed sown broadcast as evenly as possible at the rate of one pound (1½ quarts) per square rod, or five bushels per acre. The seed should also be raked in. On old lawns that need re-invigorating, sow a half pound of seed to the square rod, and the same quantity of fertilizer as recommended above.

FERTILIZERS FOR LAWNS.

See Page 41.

POTATOES.

We are large growers of Seed Potatoes. We raise most of them on our own farm, taking the greatest pains to grow them in the best condition for seed. We store the potatoes in cool, dark cellars and in pits, where they keep sound and free from sprouts until late in the spring. Orders are filled directly from the cellars and the potatoes are **not** kept in barrels exposed to heat and air for weeks before they are shipped, as is the case when they are bought from most seedsmen.

It pays to plant good seed of the best varieties, even if such seed costs four times as much. We speak from our own experience. We have often seen a difference in yield of 100 to 150 bushels per acre between some of the best new varieties and the varieties commonly grown. The seed of the new varieties costs, perhaps, \$4.00 per acre more than the other, and the value of the crop was \$35 to \$50 per acre more. The older varieties yielded well once, but became infested with the germ of the blight and lost their vigor. **Why not raise 300 bushels per acre** instead of the usual 150 bushels? It can be just as easily done if the best varieties are used. They will cost but little more.

The past season has been, perhaps, the worst one for potatoes that this country has ever experienced. Excessive rains early in the season were followed by a period of drought which nearly ruined the crop already injured by the excess of moisture. In addition to all this, the bugs came in unprecedented numbers and were especially hard to combat with on account of the constant rain, which washed the poison off the vines as fast as it was applied. A variety that made any kind of a showing under these circumstances is worthy of special consideration. Scab and blight were so prevalent that there will be very little seed that will be fit to plant.

PRICES.—The prices quoted in this catalogue are for early orders only, and are subject to market changes. We make no charge for barrels or boxes and deliver the potatoes at any freight depot in Rochester without extra charge. But we do not prepay the freight, which must be paid by the purchaser.

Write us for Special Prices.—We are always glad to quote prices on potatoes where any considerable quantity is required (3 barrels or more). Please write us before placing your order elsewhere. We are in a position to sell **first-class Seed Potatoes** at as low prices as anybody.

Washington Potato.

Yields Enormously. Resists Blight. Is the Handsomest Large White Potato. The Nearest Perfection Yet Attained.

We have been large growers of potatoes for many years and have raised most of the prominent varieties as they have come forward, but we have never seen a potato *with as many good qualities as the Washington*. Our cut, reproduced from a photograph, gives a good idea of the shape and handsome appearance of this potato. The potatoes are not only handsome to look at but are first-class to eat, and will sell at sight. But above all, they will produce *more good potatoes per acre* than any kind we know of. Even this year when other varieties did not yield half a crop, the Washington turned out 200 bushels of fine potatoes per acre. This is equivalent to at least 400 bushels per acre in a favorable season, and we have no doubt but that the Washington will do even better than this under favorable conditions.

The vines grow very strong and stocky. They resist blight better than almost any other kind. The potatoes grow close together in the hill, usually from 6 to 8 good large potatoes in each hill. There are practically no small ones. If given too much room and rich land they will grow too large, but by planting close, this trouble is overcome and very large yields obtained. The potatoes are of medium length, with square ends. The eyes are right on the surface. The skin is *very white* and at the same time tough enough to stand rough handling.

What a prominent potato grower says:

Mr. F. L. Carey, of Genesee county, N. Y., writes us Nov. 15th, 1897: "The Washington potatoes so far with me are second to none and are equalled by few that I have or have seen raised around here. From the peck I bought I got 10 bushels of salable potatoes and would not dispose of them at any price. They gave a wonderful growth of vine which made a sort of mulch for them, some of the stalks making a growth of one inch in diameter."

Another large grower in Pennsylvania writes:

"Paoli, Pa., Nov. 16th, 1897. Gentlemen:—In reply to your favor of the 10th inst., about the Washington Potato, would say they did very well. While a few of them rotted owing to the very wet season we had in this section, **THEY DID NOT ROT HALF AS MUCH AS OTHERS**, and the potatoes were smooth and of a very good size. I shall keep all I raised for seed, as I think, with a good season, they would yield big, and being such a nice looking potato would sell well.
H. H. TAYLOR."

PRICE.—By mail postpaid, per lb. 40c., 3 lbs. 90c.

By freight or express not prepaid, 1-2 peck 60c., peck 85c., bushel \$2.50, barrel \$5.50, two barrels \$10.00.

Don't fail to plant a bushel or two of the Washington this year. They are the best potato in the United States to-day and will sell at high prices for seed wherever grown.



WASHINGTON POTATO.—From a Photograph.

Early Thoroughbred.

This variety was introduced two years ago by a Philadelphia seedsman, who made great claims for it. In our tests it proved to be a very fine potato of the Early Rose type of large size, long, smooth and uniform and yielding *very large crops*. But it is not strictly an *early* variety, as we use the term. It is as early as the old Early Rose, but considerably later than such varieties as Early Harvest, Early May, New Queen, etc. The Thoroughbred will yield as well as most late varieties. The vines are extremely vigorous and healthy. The potatoes grow large, free from scab, and a good many in a hill, and are of first-class quality. As a second Early Red variety it has no equal.

PRICE—Peck 45c., bushel \$1.75, barrel \$4.50.

New Queen.

This variety has become so well known and popular that it hardly needs description. It is one of the earliest and best varieties, yields well and sells well. The potatoes are long with numerous eyes and slightly tinged with pink. Resists blight remarkably well.

PRICE—Peck 45c., bushel \$1.60, barrel \$4.25.



EARLY MAY POTATO.

THE EARLIEST POTATO. YIELDS BIG CROPS.

We introduced the Early May potato last year, and it has fulfilled all we claimed for it. It is not only the *earliest* variety, but it is of perfect shape, smooth and handsome, and is remarkably uniform. The color is pink or light rose, which is probably the most desirable color for an early potato. We made a test of this variety compared with the earliest potatoes now grown, and find that the **Early May** produced marketable potatoes at least *a week earlier* than any other variety. Most very early varieties do not yield well, but the Early May yields more than any other very early variety and as much as many second early and late kinds.

WHAT THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED THEM SAY.

Mr. Henry Harkins, an extensive market gardener of Binghamton, N. Y., wrote us April 3d, 1897:

"Your potatoes arrived in due time and in very fine order. We cut the Early Mays yesterday and were very much pleased with the appearance of the potatoes."

Again Sept. 13th, 1897:

"Those Early May potatoes you sent me last spring I was very much pleased with. They ripened in July and were the handsomest potatoes I saw on the market at the time I sold them."

Mr. John Duffy, Washington Co., R. I., writes Nov. 15, 1897:

"The Early May potatoes I got from you last spring were nice, smooth and handsome, and turned out remarkably well for the season. They yielded about 200 bushels per acre. The other kinds I got of you gave good satisfaction also."

Mr. Edward Morris, Ulster Co., N. Y., writes Nov. 17th, 1897:

"The Early May Potatoes out-yielded New Queen, Early Norther and

Chicago Market 20 to 25 bushels per acre, and were about 10 DAYS EARLIER than above varieties. I like the Early May better than any of above varieties."

Mr. S. F. Sikes, Agawam, Mass., writes Nov. 19th, 1897:

"As to the Early May Potatoes the season was so unfavorable that we hardly know what they will do. In yield they out-did all the other kinds planted side by side for a test. In quality they were better also. The other kinds were Chicago Market, Burpee's Early, Early Ohio, and New Queen. I consider them an extra fine kind."

Mr. J. W. Merrifield, of Yates Co., N. Y., says about the Early Mays:

"It is the EARLIEST POTATO I have ever raised, and the vines are remarkably dwarf and stocky. It can be planted 24x15 inches, and the yield per acre greatly increased thereby. The tubers are nearly perfect in shape and the most uniform in shape of any variety I am acquainted with. I note, too, the skin is firm and does not peel off easily while immature."

PRICE—By mail postpaid, per lb. 40c., 3 lbs. 90c.; express or freight, not prepaid, 1-2 peck, 50c., peck 75c., bushel \$2.25, barrel \$5.50, 2 barrels \$10.00.



CARMAN NO. 1.

WASHINGTON.

GREAT DIVIDE.

(From a Photograph.)

Early Harvest Potato.

This potato is now becoming well known and its merits appreciated. In our opinion there is no early white potato equal to the Early Harvest in yield, quality and earliness. It is as early as Early Ohio, Beauty of Hebron, Early Six Weeks, New Queen and other standard varieties, and will yield nearly double the amount. The potatoes are large, smooth, with numerous

shallow eyes and pure white skin, making a very handsome potato. The vines are very vigorous and free from blight. The quality is *very fine*. We highly recommend this variety, either for market or home use, as one of the very best early potatoes.

PRICE—Peck 45c., bushel \$1.75, barrel \$4.50.

Bovee Potato.

We were much pleased with this new early potato this year. It is a very handsome, long smooth potato, with a slight rose color about the eyes. The vines are vigorous and healthy. The yield with us was fully up to

that of any extra early variety we had. Our seed was procured from the originator, and is perfectly pure and genuine.

PRICE—Per 1-2 peck 40c., peck 75c., bushel \$2.50, barrel \$6.00.



CARMAN NO. 1—This potato has been talked about so much during the past two years, and its merits have become so well known, that it seems hardly necessary to describe it. It seems to have earned universal praise. It is a medium early potato, oval to round in shape, smooth and white, with very few and shallow eyes. The vines are remarkably vigorous, growing stocky and spreading, and resist blight wonderfully well. The potatoes grow close together in the hill and are even in size; on good land practically all are marketable. The quality is *first class*. We think it is the best medium or second early potato. Pk. 45c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.00.

CARMAN NO. 3—This is similar to Carman No. 1 and to the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but is later than No. 1 and of better quality than the Rural New Yorker and sets more potatoes in the hill. The potatoes are smooth and handsome and with few eyes. It seems to be superior to the Rural New Yorker in every way, and will undoubtedly supersede that popular variety. Pk. 45c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.00.

GREAT DIVIDE—This potato has been largely advertised and great claims made for it. In our tests it has certainly proved itself to be among the first in yield and quality. The potatoes are long, white, with numerous shallow eyes and smooth skin. Quality is excellent—the best of the large-yielding kinds. Pk. 45c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.

Dutton's Seedling.

305 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

We have grown this variety for four years, and consider it one of the best and most profitable potatoes to raise for market. It has given us an average of **305 Bushels** of marketable potatoes per acre, and has done nearly as well every year since it was introduced. The potatoes are long, white and smooth, and grow *uniformly* large, so that, practically, the whole crop is marketable. The vines are stout and vigorous and are free from blight, and the potatoes are *perfectly free from scab*. This potato will prove profitable to all who plant it.

PRICE—Pk. 45c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.00.

MONEY MAKER.

This is a long, white, late potato, absolutely *blight proof*, as far as we can see. We saw one potato field in which the vines were completely blighted, except a few rows of Money Maker, which were as green and thrifty as could be desired. The vines are remarkably strong. They can be distinguished in any field by their wonderful growth and vigor. The potatoes are uniformly large, straight and handsome, and of superior quality. We strongly recommend this potato for sections where blight is troublesome. This variety should be planted two weeks earlier than most other kinds, as it requires longer to mature.

PRICE—Pk. 45c., bu. \$1.50, bbl. \$4.25.



FARM AND FIELD SEEDS.

It Pays to Plant the Best Varieties.—The cost is but slightly more than for common mixed seed, and the results are always very much better. Take Corn, for instance. The difference in cost of seed between a good variety and common corn is not more than fifty cents an acre, yet we have often seen a difference in yield of twenty to twenty-five bushels of shelled corn per acre, in favor of the improved seed.

We make a specialty of raising fine seeds of the best varieties of Corn, Oats, Barley, etc., and sell them at low prices. We make no charge for bags, and deliver the seeds at express or freight depot in Rochester without extra charge.

NEW DANISH ISLAND OATS.



NEW DANISH ISLAND OATS.

We have gotten two good things from Denmark during the last few years, the Danish Cabbage and Danish Island Oats. Denmark being in the far north with a climate especially adapted to producing plump, heavy oats, it is not surprising that we should find a superior variety there. The New Danish Island Oats is a very plump, heavy variety, but at the same time having *thin hulls*. All the heavy varieties that we have heretofore seen have had such thick, hard hulls as to be almost valueless for feeding purposes. We are glad, therefore, to be able to offer this New Danish Oats, which combines *hardiness, vigor and productiveness*, with heavy grain and the best of feeding qualities.

The oats are white and have good large kernels. They weigh 40 lbs. to the measured bushel. It is a branching variety with very stiff straw of vigorous growth, free from smut and rust. The stooing qualities of the oats is remarkable. It should not be sown too thick. We use but $1\frac{1}{2}$ measured bushels per acre.

PRICE—Peck 40c., bushel (40 lbs.) \$1 20, 1 bag, 3 measured bushels, enough for two acres, \$3.00.

IMPROVED AMERICAN OATS.

We introduced these oats ten years ago. They have proved to be one of the very best varieties grown. At the Ohio and Pennsylvania Experiment Stations they have held the record for yield for a good many years. The oats are white, have thin hulls and large plump kernel. Straw stiff and strong. Ripens early. Very few of the newer varieties equal the Improved American.

PRICE—Peck 35c., bushel (32 lbs.) 90c., 1 bag, 3 bushels, \$2 25.

HARRIS' MAMMOTH YELLOW FLINT CORN.

There are two essential points in a variety of corn suited to the Northern States—*earliness* and *productiveness*. We have been "breeding" a strain of Yellow Flint Corn for a good many years, with the idea of getting a corn that would combine these two qualities in the greatest degree. Our efforts have been very successful. By selecting stalks that produced two or three good large ears we have been able to obtain a strain of yellow flint corn that will produce not only very long ears with large kernels, but a very high percentage of the stalk will bear two and some even three ears. This greatly increases the yield over ordinary corn. This corn will mature ready to cut in about 90 days from time of planting. The stalks are strong with broad leaves, the ears are long, often measuring 14 inches, eight rowed, large kernels and small cob. It has yielded for us 180 bushels of sound ears per acre on a large field under ordinary field culture. No one can afford to plant the ordinary run of corn when they can get Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint at the low prices we offer it.

PRICE—Carefully selected seed—Peck 50c., bushel \$1.75, 2 bushels \$3.00.

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT CORN.

This new early Dent Corn, as well as Flint Corn, can be grown in the northern states. It is the earliest Dent Corn with good large ears. Many who have wished to raise Dent Corn on account of its prolificness, but have been deterred from doing so by the lateness of the older varieties, will welcome this new early variety, which possesses the prolificness of the Dent varieties and the earliness of the Flint. The stalks grow 6 to 8 feet high and make first class fodder.

PRICE—Pk. 50c., bu. \$1.75, 2 bu. \$3.00.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

For fall pasturage for sheep we have found nothing equal to Dwarf Essex Rape. Sown in July it makes an excellent growth by September 1, when pastures are becoming short, and will furnish most excellent forage for sheep or cows all through the fall. We were much pleased with the results obtained with it the past season. Sow broadcast at the rate of about 5 pounds per acre. Land adjoining a pasture is best, so that the sheep can feed on both at the same time. Lb. postpaid 25c., by express or freight 12c. per lb., 10 lbs. or more 10c. per lb.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.

These are the best peas to sow with oats for fodder, which makes excellent food for cattle, sheep and hogs. Peck 50c., bushel \$1.35, 2 bushels \$2.40. Please write for prices on larger quantities.



HARRIS' MAMMOTH YELLOW FLINT CORN.
Ears 12 to 14 Inches Long.

FLOWER SEEDS.

OUR FLOWER SEEDS WILL GROW.

WE think everyone who has had any experience in the matter, knows that good Flower Seeds are hard to get. A great deal of the seed that is offered by seedsmen and at country stores is too old to grow. We take great pains to get the best and freshest seeds from the most reliable growers in Germany, France and this country, and are sure that it will grow and give the best of satisfaction. There are many very beautiful flowers that can be grown very easily from seed. Many of the old flowers have been wonderfully improved. Everyone should grow some of the new and improved Asters, Coreopsis, Marigold, Nasturtiums, Poppies and Sweet Peas. Their beauty will be a surprise to all who are not familiar with the improvements that have been made in the last few years. You cannot get better seeds than we offer, no matter how gorgeous the pictures or glowing the descriptions. We offer the **BEST** and they will **GROW**.

ASTERS.

The new and improved varieties of Asters are among our most beautiful and satisfactory flowers, and will be a source of pleasure to all who raise them.

CULTURE—Sow the seed in the open ground in May, in rows 15 inches apart, and thin the plants to a foot apart in the rows; or sow the seed in a box in the house or in a hot-bed in March and transplant the plants into the open ground in May.

NEW JAPANESE ASTER.

This new Aster is distinct from all other varieties, the flowers, as shown in our cut, have long, narrow and gracefully curved petals, and are of *immense size* and of a *beautiful shade of pink*. The New Japanese is one of the handsomest Asters we have ever grown. Everyone should see these Asters to appreciate their beauty. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

NEW WHITE BRANCHING ASTERS.

These new asters grow on long stems that branch out from the plant, which produce a very graceful effect and removes the stiffness which is the common fault with Asters. The flowers have narrow petals which are also very graceful in appearance. The plants are very floriferous, often being covered with their beautiful flowers. These Asters are especially useful for cutting and decorating purposes, where their long stems and large, handsome flowers produce the most pleasing effects. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.



GIANT WHITE COMET ASTER.—One-half natural size.

NEW GIANT WHITE COMET ASTER.—(See cut.)

The White Comet Aster is one of the handsomest flowers grown from seed, but the *New Giant White Comet* is superior to it in size and beauty. The flowers are often five inches across, with beautifully curled and twisted petals, making them look like the finest Japanese Chrysanthemums. Undoubtedly the finest *pure white Aster* ever introduced and will be found a great addition to any garden. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

THE BRIDE.

This is a New Giant Comet Aster like the above, but the color is at first nearly white, changing as the flowers open to a light rose color. A most beautiful Aster. Pkt. 15c., 2 pkts. 25c.

OTHER COMET ASTERS.

All With Beautifully Curled Petals and Flowers of the Largest Size.

Rose and White—Very attractive. Petals pink edged with white. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Light Blue—A beautiful shade of color. Pkt. 10c.

Mixed Colors—A mixture of the finest Comet Asters. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

OTHER CHOICE VARIETIES OF ASTERS.

Truffaut's Pæony-flowered Perfection—One of the handsomest of all Asters. The flowers are very large and double, with incurved petals, producing a perfect ball. Plants grow 20 inches high and are covered with flowers. Our seed is a mixture of the most beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

VICTORIA—Two feet high. A truly magnificent Aster. A profuse bloomer; vigorous grower; large, beautiful flowers, 3 to 4 inches in diameter; mixed colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED—One foot high. A splendid and very beautiful variety; flowers large and exceedingly abundant; mixed colors. Pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 20c.

Betteridge's Quilled—The newest and best form of quilled Aster. The plants continue to bloom later than any other variety. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

WASHINGTON—The largest of all Asters. The flowers measure four inches in diameter, and are perfectly double and of fine form. We have a mixture of many beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

TRIUMPH—The most beautiful of all dwarf Asters. The plants grow only about eight inches high, and are a perfect mass of large deep scarlet flowers of the finest form, with incurved petals. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

WHITE MIGNON—A beautiful white Aster. The flowers are not large, but are very double and are borne in great abundance. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.



NEW JAPANESE ASTER.

NEW ROSE—Two feet high. Flowers large and double, resembling a rose; one of the most beautiful Asters. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c. 3 pkts. 25c.

Harlequin—About twenty inches high. Mixed colors. A very peculiar and beautiful variety. The petals are striped with different colors—red and white, white and blue, etc.,—producing a very pleasing effect. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

CROWN—About twenty inches high. One of the most beautiful Asters. The flowers have a white center, surrounded by a broad margin of blue, red, purple, etc. Flowers large and perfectly double. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

NINE VARIETIES OF ASTERS MIXED—We will send a mixture of the seed of Victoria, Betteridge Quilled, New Rose, German Quilled, Washington, Crown, White Mignon, Truffaut's Pæony-Flowered Perfection, and Dwarf Chrysanthemum-Flowered Asters. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

ABRONIA.

A beautiful California plant, trailing along the ground and resembling the Verbena. It has fragrant flowers, lilac and rose colored, and continues to bloom all through the summer and autumn.

Abronia Umbellata—Lilac and rose colored; fragrant. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

AGERATUM.

An annual plant bearing fringe-like flowers. Especially useful for bouquets.

Blue—Pkt. 5c. **Pure White**—Pkt. 5c.

AQUILEGIA.—COLUMBINE.

DOUBLE HONEYSUCKLE.

A hardy perennial, easy of cultivation. The abundance of showy flowers early in the season, and their peculiar formation, render this plant well worthy of a place in every garden.

Fine Double, Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

SWEET ALYSSUM.

A very pretty little plant, covered with pure white sweet-scented flowers, which are produced all through the summer. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

AMARANTHUS.

The plant grows four or five feet high, and bears long tassel-like flowers of a deep-red color. Pkt. 5c.



IMPROVED DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED BALSAM.

BALSAMS.

These charming flowers can easily be grown in the open ground, and will flower abundantly. To get the best results the plants should be thinned out to a foot apart.

IMPROVED DOUBLE CAMELLIA-FLOWERED BALSAMS.

These are the finest Balsams in existence. The flowers are *very large* and *perfectly double*, and grow so thickly on the stems that the plant presents a mass of bloom from top to bottom. Our seed is of the very finest strain, costing ten times as much in Germany as any other variety. Mixed colors. Pkt. 20c., 3 pkts. 50c.

Dwarf Double White Balsams—Beautiful double, *pure white* flowers Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Double Spotted—Large double flowers spotted with various colors. Very pretty. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Rose Flowered—A most beautiful class, the flowers resembling small roses, and are perfectly double and of charming colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Fine Double, Mixed—A mixture of the finest rose-flowered and spotted varieties. Pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 20c.

The above five varieties mixed, per pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

BALLOON VINE.

A rapid-growing vine with white flowers, followed by seed vessels resembling a small balloon. Sow seed in May. Pkt. 5c.

BARTONIA.

A very hardy plant, bearing large bright-yellow flowers in great profusion throughout the summer and autumn. Very showy and attractive.

Dwarf Golden Bartonia—Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.



NEW DOUBLE BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

NEW DOUBLE BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

Bachelor's Button or "Corn Flower" has always been a favorite flower; but now that we have this new double variety it should be doubly so. The plants are as vigorous and hardy as the old variety and produce their double and semi-double flowers in the greatest profusion through the summer and late in the fall, even after hard frost. Our seed is a mixture of the best colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

OTHER VARIETIES OF BACHELOR'S BUTTON.

Emperor William—A new variety of a beautiful *deep-blue* color and with large flowers. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

VICTORIA—A new *dwarf* variety, growing only eight inches high and covered with dark-blue flowers all summer. Very pretty for edges or borders. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Mixed Colors—A mixture of the best single varieties. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

CANNAS.

A superb plant for decorating lawns and gardens. Their large glossy leaves and bright-colored flowers render them pre-eminent for this purpose. They can easily be grown from seed and flower the first year.

CULTURE.—If early plants are desired, sow the seed in pots or a box in the house about April 1st. It is a good plan to file off a part of the hard shell of the seed before planting, so that moisture can penetrate to the seed. The seed should be soaked in tepid water 24 hours before planting. Transplant to the open ground when danger of frost is past. The seed can also be sown in the open ground in May, where they are to grow. The bulbs can be taken up and stored in the cellar, and will be fine plants the following year.

Canna Seed—The handsomest named varieties of Cannas are grown from bulbs only, but some very nice ones can be raised from seed. We offer seed of the *large flowering French Cannas*, which are by far the finest Cannas grown. Oz. 25c., pkt. 10c.

Canna Bulbs—See page 36.

CASTOR OIL BEAN—*Ricinus*.

A very effective plant for lawn decoration or screens. Plant the seed when the soil is warm where the plants are to grow. It is well to put two or three seeds in a place and thin to one good plant.

RICINUS CAMBODGENSIS.

This is the most attractive and gorgeous variety of Castor Oil Bean that we have ever seen. The plants grow rapidly, and the dark reddish bronze leaves, with large red veins, present a most luxuriant and striking appearance. When young the leaves and stems are reddish brown, while the main stem is a lustrous black, producing a gorgeous effect. Do not fail to sow it. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Sanguineus—A fine variety with dark red foliage. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 1c.

COBOEA SCANDENS.

A very rapid growing vine, growing from seed. From seed planted in the spring the vines will often grow 30 feet before fall, producing large flowers of deep violet-blue color.

CULTURE.—Plant the seed, edge down, in a pot or box, in April, and set out the plant when the soil is warm, or plant the seed where the vine is to grow, after the soil is warm.

Fresh Seed—Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

CONVOLVULUS, or MORNING GLORY.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed where the vines are to grow, early in the spring. The vines should be watered occasionally during dry weather.

Convolvulus Major—The Climbing Morning Glory, mixed colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts., 12c.

Striped Rose and Mixed—A mixture of the finest striped rose and mixed colored Morning Glories. Pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 15c.

Convolvulus Minor—Vines are of dwarf habit, growing only about a foot high, flowers good sized and abundant. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

CALENDULA.

A very charming flower belonging to the Marigold family, and cultivated in the same way.

Large Double-Flowered Meteor—A beautiful variety, with large golden-yellow flowers with each petal striped with orange. The flowers are perfectly double and often 3 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

COCKSCOMB—*Celosia*.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in the open ground when warm, and thin the plants to a foot apart.



COCKSCOMB PYRAM'DALIS PLUMOSUM.

Pyramidalis Plumosis—These Plumed Cockscombs are very handsome, showy and attractive plants, growing about two feet high and covered with a mass of the most gorgeous and brilliantly colored plume-like flowers. Mixed colors, crimson and golden. Pkt., 8c., 3 pkts. 15c.

Glasgow Prize—Large, compact combs of a brilliant crimson color. Dwarf plants. Pkt. 10c.

Dwarf Mixed—A mixture of the dwarf crested varieties. Pkt. 8c. 3 pkts. 15c.

CANDYTUFT.

Candytuft is a very hardy plant and can be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground. It is a universal favorite and is used for beds, borders, edging, pots, etc.

Dunnett's Crimson—A beautiful red variety. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

WHITE ROCKET—A magnificent variety, with large spikes of pure white flowers. This is so great an improvement on the ordinary Candytuft that it would hardly be recognized as the same flower. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Sweet Scented, Pure White—The well known sweet scented Candytuft. Pkt 5c., 3 pkts. 12c., oz. 35c.

Mixed Colors—A mixture of the best kinds and colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 10c., oz. 25c.



WHITE ROCKET.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

A handsome, hardy annual of vigorous growth, clean foliage and beautiful flowers. A free bloomer, and continuing in flower very late in the autumn. Cultivation similar to Asters. These annual varieties must not, however, be confounded with the perennial kinds, so largely grown by florists.



DUNNETT'S NEW DOUBLE WHITE.

Chrysanthemum, Tri-Color—Yellow and white single flowers. Plant grows about two feet high. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Dunnett's New Double White—The flowers measure about 2 inches in diameter, and a large percentage of them are perfectly double. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Dunnett's New Double Yellow—Similar to the above except in color, which is bright yellow. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Coron, Double White Dwarf—Very popular, almost perfectly double, and continues in bloom very late in the season.

We picked a quantity of these charming daisy-like flowers November 10th. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

COSMOS.

One of the most attractive and useful annual flowers, now becoming very popular. The plant grows 3 to 5 feet high, with long, graceful stems and fine leaves. The flowers resemble single dahlias, but not quite so large and are very pretty and attractive for table or house decoration. The plants will endure a hard frost and will flower until late in the fall. The plants can be taken up and potted and will grow and flower in the house for a long time.

CULTURE.—If early blooming plants are desired, sow the seed in a box in the house in March and transplant to the open ground in May, or sow the seed in the open ground about the first of May, and thin the plants to a foot apart.

White—Large white flowers, fine for cutting and decorating. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Mixed Colors—A mixture of all the best colors so far produced. Pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 15c.

NEW DWARF YELLOW COSMOS

This is a new and entirely distinct variety of Cosmos. The plants grow only about a foot high, and produce a great profusion of small, bright yellow flowers, that are very pretty and attractive. The plants commence flowering early in the summer and continue until killed by frost. This new Cosmos is so easily raised and so pretty that everyone should have it.



COSMOS.

Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

CLARKIA.

Beautiful plants, blooming profusely; easily grown and exceedingly attractive. About 18 inches high. The seed can be sown in spring or fall, like Candytuft.

Clarkia Elegans, Double Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

COREOPSIS.

One of the most charming and attractive of annual flowers, easily grown, and producing an abundance of flowers all through the summer and autumn. The plants are about two feet high, and should stand not less than one foot apart. Keep the soil free from weeds and you will have a bed of the cleanest, brightest and most attractive flowers of all shades of yellow and brown. Sow the seed in the open ground in the spring.

GOLDEN WAVE—A

most attractive and beautiful flower. The plants grow about 18 inches high, and are covered with golden-yellow flowers with maroon centers. A row or bed of these plants, with their long, graceful stems and bright foliage, in contrast with the gorgeous color of the flowers, present a most pleasing sight. The plants continue to flower through the summer and fall. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Bi-Color, Dwarf Mixed—Flowers a little smaller than the above, and of every shade of rich maroon, yellow and brown. Very handsome. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

GOLDEN KING—A new dwarf variety, growing only 8 and 10 inches high, and covered with flowers of the richest maroon bordered with yellow. A very useful variety for edges and borders, where it will add greatly to the beauty of a garden. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.



GOLDEN WAVE COREOPSIS.



NEW MARGUERITE CARNATIONS.

NEW MARGUERITE CARNATIONS.

These new carnations are really a great addition to out-door flowers. Hitherto Carnations could only be grown in hot-houses, but now, since we have the New Marguerite Carnations, they can be grown successfully in the open ground and will flower within four months from the time of sowing the seed. The flowers are perfectly double, of good size, and beautifully fringed; and this, combined with their charming and varied colors and delicious fragrance, place them among the most desirable of all out-door flowers. The plants are dwarf and compact, and have stiff stems that hold up the flowers well without support. The seed should be sown early in the spring, in boxes in the house, and the plants set out in the open ground as soon as warm weather comes. The plants can be taken up in the fall and will flower a long time in the house. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

DIANTHUS, OR PINKS.

Very popular and effective flowers, easily raised, and afford a constant supply of bright, handsome flowers during the summer and autumn.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed early in the spring in the open ground, and thin out the plants to a foot apart. The plants will last over winter and flower the next summer.

New Single Dianthus.

We think everybody will appreciate these new varieties of Pinks, which are one of the most popular and attractive of our hardy flowers. The great charm of the single varieties lies in their exquisite coloring; a bed or row of them is a perfect blaze of beauty. They can be sown in the open ground in the spring and will flower the first season.



SINGLE DIANTHUS.

Crimson Bell—A charming single variety with large flowers of a beautiful, lustrous crimson. Pkt. 5c.

The Bride—Flower single, large and beautifully fringed. The color is white on the edge with bright red shading to purple at the center, producing a very pleasing effect. Pkt. 5c.

Snowflake—A pure white, single, fringed variety. Very beautiful. Pkt. 5c.

Eastern Queen—Very large, single flowers, beautifully shaded with rose and white. One of the most showy and attractive varieties. Pkt. 5c.

Four Varieties Mixed—We will send a mixture of the above four varieties for 10c. per packet.

One packet each of the above four new varieties of Dianthus for 15c.

DOUBLE VARIETIES

Laciniatus—This is a beautiful double-fringed variety. The flowers are very large and of many beautiful colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.



DIANTHUS LACINIATUS.

Heddewigii, Double Japan Pink—Remarkably large and double, and of brilliant colors. The flowers resemble Carnations. The plants are hardy and will flower the next year after sowing as well as the first. Oz. \$1.00, 3 pkts. 12c., pkt. 5c.

Chinensis, Double Chinese Pink—Flowers very double and produced in clusters. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

NEW CYCLOPS PINK.

A hardy, ever-blooming and *fragrant* Pink, coming true from seed. The rose and crimson single flowers, six inches in circumference, have a delicate, clove-like fragrance. They are borne in great profusion from May until frost, after the plant is established, and, if the seed is sown early in boxes in the house or hot-bed, will give abundance of flowers the first season. The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches high, and are very valuable for bedding as well as cutting, for when massed together their mass of bloom produces a most brilliant effect. In addition, the plants are perennial, flowering with undiminished splendor for several years. We advise all our customers to try this valuable novelty. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.



NEW CYCLOPS PINK.

DAHLIAS.



SINGLE DAHLIAS.

Dahlias, especially the single varieties, can easily be raised from seed by sowing the seed in a box or pot in February or March and transplant into other pots as the plants commence to crowd. Set in the open ground when warm and support with stakes. The plants will flower the first year, and the roots can be saved and will flower much earlier the second year.

New Single Varieties
—These are becoming a very popular and fashionable flower. Our seed is a mixture of the finest single varieties with largest flowers and best colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Double Dahlias—Seed saved from the largest and finest Double Dahlias and will produce nearly all fine double flowers. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

FORGET-ME-NOT—(Myosotis).

A half-hardy perennial, easily grown from seed. It does best in a moist situation. The cultivation of Forget-Me-Not is quite similar to that recommended for Pansies.

Myosotis Palustris—The True Forget-Me-Not. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Myosotis Sylvatica—Large, beautiful flowers. Pkt. 10c., 3 Pkts. 25c.

FOXGLOVE (Digitalis.)

Very easy grown and the long spikes of flowers are stately and beautiful. Sow the seed in the spring and thin out to a foot apart. The plants will last for years without any protection.

Digitalis Purpurea—Large purple-spotted flowers. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

GOURDS.

Cultivation similar to Squash. The vines can be allowed to run on the ground, but Gourds are usually planted where the vines can run over a fence, arbor or old tree. They are excellent climbers, and the fruit has such a variety of forms and colors that a collection of Gourds is exceedingly interesting and attractive.

Japanese Nest Egg—Fruit white and resembling an egg. Does not crack, and is not injured by ordinary heat and cold. A vigorous grower and a decidedly ornamental climber. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Dipper Gourd—The fruit at one end is long and slim and bulges at the other end, and can be used for dippers. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Hercules' Club—Fruit 3 to 4 feet long. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

FINE MIXED GOURDS—A mixture of a large number of the best sorts, including the best climbers. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

MIXED SMALL SORTS—A fine mixture of a large number of small ornamental sorts just imported from Germany. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

GALLARDIAS.

The Gaillardias are not only strikingly beautiful but are very easily cultivated. The flowers of the single varieties measure from two to three inches in diameter, and are of every shade of yellow and red blended together in the most beautiful manner. Some flowers are yellow and red, edged with white, others are pure yellow, white and red, etc. The plants grow low and spreading, and the flowers are borne on long stems. The seed can be sown in the open ground and the plants will flower in the late summer and all through the fall, even after a frost.

Single Gaillardias—Mixed colors. A mixture of all the most beautifully colored single varieties. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Double Gaillardias—Entirely different from the single varieties, the flowers being somewhat smaller and compact. Very attractive and pretty. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.



NEW DOUBLE GALLARDIAS.

HOLLYHOCKS.

CULTURE.—Start the plants in a hot-bed or box in the house in March, or sow the seed in the garden in June or July. Thin out the plants before they begin to crowd. Before winter sets in throw a little straw or leaves over the plants for protection.

Fine Double—Mixed colors. Pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 20c.

CHARTIER'S SUPERB HOLLYHOCKS.

A new and magnificent strain of Hollyhocks. The flowers are of the *largest size*, perfectly double, and grow close together on the stem, forming a mass of the most beautiful flowers, equal to Camellias. These are undoubtedly the finest Hollyhocks in existence. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.



DOUBLE HOLLYHOCKS.

MIGNONETTE.

CULTURE.—Sow in the open ground in the spring and cut the flowers frequently so that they will not go to seed. It can be raised to advantage in a box in the house, where its delicious fragrance will be appreciated.

MACHET—This is the largest and finest Mignonette. The plants are of dwarf habit and produce an abundance of the largest spikes of flowers we have ever seen on any Mignonette being three times as large as the common kind, and continues in flower much longer. We highly recommend it for house or out-door culture. Its fragrance is delicious. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Golden Queen Mignonette—Flowers of a *golden yellow hue*, large and compact. A very beautiful variety. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Miles' Hybrid Spiral—Very long spikes of flowers; an excellent variety. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Sweet Mignonette—Very fragrant; largely grown for bees. ¼ lb. 40c., oz. 15c., pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLDS.

These hardy, popular and beautiful flowers have been wonderfully improved. They are very easily grown, and are among our most attractive and satisfactory annual flowers. The plants should be thinned out to at least a foot apart for the dwarf and two feet for tall varieties. The dwarf varieties flower much earlier than the tall.



"LEGION OF HONOR" MARIGOLD.

"LEGION OF HONOR"—This new dwarf single variety has flowers of the brightest yellow and maroon, and makes a beautiful show in a border or bed, and are also very pretty as cut flowers. (See illustration.) Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Gold Striped—A double French dwarf variety of recent introduction. Plants grow one foot high and are covered with bright-colored double flowers in the greatest profusion. The petals are a beautiful red-brown, margined with bright yellow, producing a very pleasing effect. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Double French Dwarf—Plant grows about 1 foot high. Flowers orange, brown and yellow, mixed. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Double African Quilled—One of the largest and best varieties. Plant grows about 2 feet high. Flowers very large, measuring from 3 to 4 inches in diameter, perfectly double, and with quilled petals. Two distinct varieties, yellow and orange, mixed. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

NASTURTIUMS.

There is no flower more easily raised than Nasturtiums, and they are so graceful and of such beautiful colors that they stand at the head of all annual flowers in merit and popularity. They are beautiful in beds and borders, and also are largely grown in hanging baskets and boxes outside of windows and on balconies.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed as soon as the ground is warm in rows two feet apart, dropping a seed to each inch of row. In boxes leave the plants 3 or 4 inches apart.

LOBB'S IMPROVED NASTURTIUMS.

These are the finest Nasturtiums in cultivation. The vines do not grow as long and rank as the common tall Nasturtium, which often entirely hides the flowers, but are covered with a mass of the most brilliant colored flowers of the largest size and most graceful form. A row or bed of these Nasturtiums is unsurpassed for beauty and attractiveness, and will be a constant source of pleasure and object of admiration. They are decidedly the finest Nasturtiums for growing in boxes or baskets as well as for out-door culture.

Lobb's Nasturtium, Mixed—Including all the finest varieties and colors, from very dark red to the lightest yellow. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

Tall Nasturtiums—Very vigorous vines, growing 5 to 8 feet long; flowers of the largest size and of beautiful colors. Pkt. 5c., oz. 12c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.00.

Dwarf Nasturtium, Tom Thumb—Plants only 18 inches high; flowers of good size and brilliant colors. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

Empress of India—A very dwarf variety with dark-purple leaves and deep-scarlet flowers. Pkt. 8c., oz. 25c.

NICOTIANA.

This is a remarkably handsome hardy annual flower. The flowers are very long, tubulous, pure white and deliciously fragrant. The plant is a strong grower, with large leaves, and should be given plenty of room, say a foot apart. The plant and flowers are very ornamental and should be in every garden. Pkt. 5c.

PETUNIAS.

Petunias are particularly useful for beds and masses, where their bright, rich and varied colorings produce a brilliant effect on lawns and gardens.

CULTURE—Sow the seed of the smaller varieties in the open ground where the plants are to grow. The seed is very small and should not be covered more a quarter of an inch deep. The larger-flowering varieties are best grown in pots or boxes and transplanted to the open ground when well started.

New Single Fringed.

The finest of all single-flowering petunias. The flowers are of the largest size and beautifully fringed around the edges, and are of the most delicate and charming colors. Pkt. 20c.

Double Flowering Fringed—The largest and finest of all petunias but very difficult to raise. The flowers are very large, double and beautifully fringed, and of charming coloring. The seed is very small and difficult to germinate, and as it is very expensive, great care should be taken not to cover it too deeply or let it dry out. Pkt., containing not less than 50 seeds, 25c.

GRANDIFLORA—Magnificent large single flowers, unsurpassed in size and beauty of form and coloring. They are worthy of special care and attention and will repay for the trouble spent on them. Pkt. 15c., 2 pkts. 25c.

Fine Mixed Sorts—A mixture of the most brilliant-colored, small-flowering single Petunias. Well suited for outdoor culture. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.



NEW SINGLE FRINGED PETUNIAS.



LOBB'S NASTURTIUMS.

PANSIES.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a box in the house early in the spring, say from the 1st to the 20th of March. If the plants in the original box begin to crowd each other before the soil in the garden is ready for them, transplant in another box in the house, or cold frame, or spent hot-bed covered with cloth sash. Set the plants in the open ground at least ten inches apart, and hoe frequently. A little nitrate of soda will have a wonderful effect on the size and brilliancy of the flowers. Apply a teaspoonful around each plant after setting out, but do not put it on the plant.



ONE OF BUGNOT'S SUPERB PANSIES.

BUGNOT'S SUPERB PANSIES.

These are the finest pansies in existence. The flowers are of the largest size and most beautifully marked and colored. This strain comprises a great

variety of the richest and most striking colors, and most beautifully marked and striped varieties, which are so much admired by all lovers of this flower, and is unsurpassed by any pansies in cultivation, no matter under what name they are sold. Pkt. 20c., 2 pkts. 35c.



STRIPED AND MOTTLED PANSY.

A Mixture of Magnificent Pansies.

The three largest, newest and most beautiful strains of Pansies are **Bugnot's Superb, Odier or Giant Stained Pansies,** and **Cassiers Giant Blotch-**

ed Pansies. These three embrace all the newest and most attractive colors and markings yet attained in pansies. We offer a mixture of these three superb strains, which is absolutely unsurpassed for novelty and variety. Pkt. 15c., 2 pkts. 25c.

NEW GOLDEN-YELLOW PANSY.

This is a most beautiful and novel pansy, distinct from all others. It is of the Odier or five-spotted type, and of a rich golden yellow. Everyone should have a few plants of this new pansy. Pkt. 15c.

TRIMARDEAU OR GIANT PANSIES.

These are the largest pansies grown. The flowers are of beautiful colors and good form, which combined with their enormous size and vigorous and compact growth, places them among the finest of all pansies. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

STRIPED AND MOTTLED PANSIES.

This class comprises some of the most interesting and attractive pansies, the flowers being striped and blotched with a great variety of colors, making them very interesting and beautiful. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

We will send one packet each of *Bugnot's Superb Trimardeau, and Striped and Mottled Pansies* for 25 cents.

New English Seedling Pansies—Among these Pansies are many of the most popular colors and markings. They are often called "Faced Pansies." Plant of strong, compact growth. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

New German Pansies—A mixture of fine, large-flowering varieties, comprising many odd and beautiful colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Mixed Colors—A good mixture of many beautifully colored pansies. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

POPPIES.

Poppies are so easily grown and present so gorgeous a display of beautiful colors and graceful flowers that everyone should have them in abundance.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed early in the spring in rows or scatter on the surface of the ground and press in with a board or the back of a spade. Thin the plants out to 8 or 10 inches apart.



ICELAND POPPIES.

ICELAND POPPIES. PERENNIAL.

The Iceland Poppies differ from other varieties in being hardy perennials and yet flowering the first year from seed sown in the spring. After once started they will last for many years and flower constantly from June until October. The flowers are of beautiful colors and grow on long, graceful stems and have a delicate fragrance. The flowers will last a long time after being picked. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

NEW CARDINAL POPPY.

A magnificent, large double Poppy of a glowing scarlet color. The plants are of dwarf or compact growth, and produce their enormous, ball-like flowers in great profusion and continue in flower an unusually long time. It will be a pleasure to all who grow it. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 20c.

FAIRY BLUSH—This beautiful Poppy is of the largest size and perfectly double; the color is white, with the end of each petal tipped with rose color, giving the flowers a very delicate appearance. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

MIKADO—This Poppy much resembles the Fairy Blush, except that the petals are more deeply fringed and curled much like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Color white, tipped with crimson. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Shirley Poppies—These are the most delicately colored and graceful of all poppies. The flowers are single and are produced on long, slender stems, but their great beauty lies in the exquisite coloring of the flowers, which are of all shades of delicate pink rose color, shading in a single flower from pure white to deep rose or crimson, which must be seen to be appreciated. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

DOUBLE RANUNCULUS-FLOWERED POPPY.



Double Ranunculus-Flowered Poppy.

Our cut gives a better description of these Poppies than we can in words, but the colors which make the Poppy such an attractive flower must be seen to be appreciated. Do not fail to sow them. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

NEW TULIP POPPY.

The flowers much resemble a bright scarlet tulip and are very unique and attractive. The flowers are borne on long stems and protrude well above the foliage. A bed or mass of these poppies presents a most gorgeous blaze of color and will be an ornament to any garden. If sown early, the

plants flower all through the summer and autumn. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Double Carnation—Immense globular flowers borne on long stems. The flowers are so double that they are as round as a ball, and are of many striking colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Umbrosium—A single flowering deep scarlet poppy with a black spot at the base of each petal. Will last longer after being picked than any other poppy. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI.

Phlox makes a magnificent show in beds and masses, where their brilliant and varied colors produce a gorgeous effect.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in spring in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, and thin the plants to 6 inches apart.

STAR OF QUEDLINGBURGH—This new and interesting variety is distinct from all others in having the center of each petal elongated, producing a very novel and pleasing effect. Mixed colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Mixed Colors—A mixture of all the finest colors and shades. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Brilliant Scarlet—Flowers large and of an intensely brilliant scarlet color. Very handsome. Pkt. 5c.

Pure White—Large, clear white flowers. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

GRANDIFLORA PHLOX.

Mixed Colors—This is an improved large flowering strain of Phlox. The flowers are nearly twice the size of ordinary Phlox and of a great variety of the most brilliant colors and beautiful markings. Pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 20c.

PORTULACA.

Very pretty and attractive flowers for beds and borders, and easily raised from seed sown in the open ground in the spring. Sow in a sunny spot and you will soon have a brilliant show of flowers.

DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERED, Mixed Colors—The finest of all portulacas. The flowers are double and resemble a perfect rose. Our seed is the very finest obtainable, and will produce a large percentage of beautiful double flowers of many charming colors. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Finest Mixed Varieties—A mixture of the largest and most brilliantly colored single varieties. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

PRIMROSE.

The Primrose is a hardy perennial, one of the most common and popular flowers in England.

English Primrose—Plant grows about a foot high and is covered with bright yellow flowers. Pkt. 5c.

Forbes Primrose—An early flowering, hardy primrose that will flower the first year from seed sown in the spring. Flowers rosy lilac and produced in great abundance. A new and beautiful variety. Pkt. 10c.

SENSITIVE PLANT.

A curious and really wonderful plant, which shows sensibility to touch. If the leaves or stems of the plant are given a slight rap with the finger-nail, they curl up and droop, but will soon recover. Sow the seed in the open ground in the spring. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

SALPIGLOSSIS.

A very graceful orchid like flower, growing about 2 feet high, with large bell shaped flowers. The new and large flowering varieties have flowers measuring 3 inches in diameter, and of the most beautiful colors. The combinations of shades of color and the beautiful markings on the flowers are truly wonderful. Cultivation same as Asters.

Grandiflora, Large Flowering—Mixed colors. A new and greatly improved variety. Flowers large, beautifully colored and marked. In their coloring and general appearance they much resemble orchids. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.



SALPIGLOSSIS GRANDIFLORA.

SUNFLOWER.

Sunflowers make very ornamental screens, and the seed is useful for poultry food, for which it is often grown in large quantities.

Texas Silver Queen—A new variety with very attractive silvery foliage.

The plant grows 4 to 5 feet high, with numerous branches forming a bush dotted from top to bottom with small-sized bright yellow flowers which are very pretty in contrast with the silvery foliage. If large plants are desired early in the summer, sow the seed in boxes and transplant to the open ground when ready. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Double California—The finest Double Sunflower. Plant grows 5 or 6 feet high, and the flowers are large, deep yellow and very double. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c., oz. 40c.

Mammoth Russian—Very large sized flowers, bearing an abundance of seed. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., ¼ lb. 15c., 1b. 50c.

SWEET WILLIAM—(Dianthus Barbatus.)

A universally admired perennial flower that when once started will last for years. Sow the seed in the open ground in the spring or fall.

Mixed Colors—Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Perfection—Extra large flowers of many beautiful colors and markings. Pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 20c.

SALVIA.

A very ornamental plant, growing about two feet high, and covered with long spikes of brilliantly colored flowers. Very attractive on lawns and borders and useful for cut flowers.

CULTURE.—Sow the seed in a box in the house or hot-bed, in March, and set out the plants in the open ground when danger of frost is over. The plants should be 12 to 18 inches apart and kept free from weeds.

Salvia Splendens (Scarlet Sage)—Brilliant scarlet flowers borne on long spikes, that literally cover the plant. The finest variety and one of the most ornamental plants in cultivation. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Salvia Patens—The flowers of a rich, intense blue. The plant is not so vigorous or compact in growth as the Splendens. Pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 35c.

SANVITALIA.

A very pretty bright yellow flower growing on a half creeping plant in the greatest abundance. The flowers resemble a double daisy, and are bright, attractive and so easily grown that no flower garden should be without them. Cultivate like Phlox.

Sanvitalia Procumbens, fl. pl.—The finest double flowers. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

SWEET PEAS.

No one should think of being without a good supply of these beautiful, sweet-scented flowers. They are easily raised and will give more pleasure and enjoyment for little trouble than any other flowers.

CULTURE—Sow *very early* in the spring in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, dropping two or three seeds to the inch. Weed carefully, and when the plants are well started, place brush, stakes, wire or strings for them to run on. Pick all the flowers as fast as they bloom, and they will keep on flowering for months. The white seeded kinds should be sown on sandy land, as they are very delicate and will rot if the land is heavy and wet.

NEW DWARF SWEET PEA—"Cupid."

A Dwarf Sweet Pea that is no more trouble to raise than Marigolds or Poppies certainly will be welcomed by every lover of this charming flower.

Cupid is the first dwarf sweet pea that has ever been produced. The plants grow only five or six inches high and produce *large white* flowers that are so abundant that they nearly hide the foliage. Cupid commences to flower *very early* and continues in bloom until killed by the frost. Pkt. 10c., oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

THE BEST NEW VARIETIES.

Among the hundreds of varieties of sweet peas we think the following are the best, as grown on our trial grounds under ordinary culture:

RAMONA—One of the most beautiful of the new sweet peas. Flower very large and of the most delicate coloring, being creamy white diffused with light pink lines. Pkt. 10c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c., lb. \$1.25.

KATHERINE TRACY—*Soft Pink*—This is a most attractive variety. The flowers are of large size, expanded form, and of a most beautiful shade of soft carmine pink. Pkt. 5c., oz. 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. \$1.00.

Countess of Radnor—*Lavender*—A beautiful color. One of the most attractive varieties we have. Especially handsome when kept pure by itself. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

TEN WEEKS STOCK.

A very popular flower and easily raised. The plants grow about a foot high and produce the flowers in clusters on the stems. Culture the same as asters.

New Large Flowering Dwarf—Flowers of the largest size and perfectly double, and of many beautiful colors and delicate fragrance. The finest of all stocks. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

English Stock—Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

VERBENA.

This beautiful flower can easily be raised from seed by sowing it in boxes and transplanting the plants to the open ground when danger of frost is past, when they will flower abundantly all summer.

Verbena Hybrida—Mixed colors. Pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 20c.

VERBENA HYBRIDA A. A. I—Seed grown with great care from the *largest* and *handsomest* flowers, and is the finest strain of Verbenas in cultivation, producing flowers of the *largest size* and finest colors. Pkt. 15c., 3 pkts. 35c.

WALL FLOWER.

A half-hardy perennial, easily grown from good seed either in a box in the house or in the open ground. Get three packets of the seed. Sow one



NEW SWEET PEAS.

DOROTHY TENNANT—*Rose Mauve*—A soft and beautiful pinkish lavender. Flowers large and expanded. Being of one color it is very attractive when bunched by itself. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 80c.

BLANCHE BURPEE—*White*—This is the largest and finest pure white sweet pea. Flowers early and profusely. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

BOREATTON—*Deep Maroon*—The handsomest dark colored sweet pea. Flowers large and expanded—very distinct and beautiful. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 75c.

BLANCHE FERRY—*Pink and White*—This is the *earliest* and most prolific sweet pea. The flowers are large and produced in such profusion that the vines are covered with them before other varieties have commenced to show a bloom. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., lb. 70c.

SCARLET INVINCIBLE—Brilliant scarlet flowers. One of the most attractive varieties, flowering very profusely with three or four flowers on a stem. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c., lb. 60c.

Eckford's New Varieties Mixed—This mixture includes the finest new varieties produced by Mr. Henry Eckford, of England, who has done more to improve the sweet pea than any other man living. The flowers are of large size and of a great variety of colors and markings. Very much superior to ordinary "mixed" sweet peas. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c., lb. 60c.

Mixed Colors.

A mixture of many different colors and varieties. Pkt. 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c., lb. 35c., 2 lbs. 65c.

packet in a box in the house and the other two in a warm border in the garden. The plants are perennial, but in this climate need to be taken up for the winter.

Wall Flower, Largest Flowered, Mixed Colors—The best of seed; sure to grow. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Covent Garden—The finest variety. Pkt. 8c., 3 pkts. 20c.

ZINNIA.

The Zinnia is admirably adapted to our climate. It is remarkably healthy and vigorous, easily grown and flowers abundantly. It has been vastly improved. Many of the flowers are as large and double as a dahlia, and of beautiful colors. Sow early in the spring in rows 15 or 20 inches apart and thin out the plants before they begin to crowd.

NEW ZEBRA ZINNIAS—Very large, double flowers, many of which are striped with two or three different colors, which gives a very attractive appearance to the flowers. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 25c.

Zinnia Tall Double—Splendid and very showy large double flowers. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

Dwarf Double Zinnia—Dwarf plant, double flowers of beautiful colors. Pkt. 5c., 3 pkts. 12c.

NEW DOUBLE GIANT—(*Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima*)—Mixed colors. A splendid new variety with flowers of great size and beauty. Pkt. 10c., 3 pkts. 2 c.

FLOWERING PLANTS AND BULBS.



NEW TUBEROUS-ROOTED BEGONIAS.

CANNAS.

For lawn decorations there is no plant equal to the improved varieties of Cannas. Their bright, luxuriant foliage and long spikes of brilliant flowers make a beautiful display in beds and borders.

CULTURE.—Set out the bulbs in the spring when the ground has become warm. The soil should be made very rich by applying manure or fertilizers. Set out the bulbs 2 feet apart each way, and cover them 2 inches deep with earth. The bed should be watered during dry weather.

New Large-Flowering French Cannas.

These new improved cannas are so much superior to the old varieties that they are now universally used. They bloom *early*, and the flowers are twice the size of the common cannas. We offer a few of the *best varieties*.

Madam Crozy—The most popular variety. Plants grow only 3 to 4 feet high, and produce flowers of the largest size. Color deep scarlet edged with gold. The foliage is green and very handsome. Dormant bulbs 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen, postpaid.

Alphonse Bouvier—Flowers a rich glowing crimson, large and handsome; foliage dark green. Plant grows six feet tall, and is best suited for the center of the bed, where it is very effective. Dormant bulbs 10c. each, \$1.00 per dozen.

Charles Henderson—The finest crimson-flowered canna of dwarf habit. Grows about 3 feet high; foliage dark green with purple stems. Flowers large and of a rich glowing crimson with yellow at the throat. Bulbs 10c., \$1.00 per dozen.

Florence Vaughan—Flowers deep yellow, mottled with crimson. A profuse bloomer and flowers of the largest size. Bulbs 10c., \$1.00 per dozen.

We will send 1 bulb of each of the above four varieties for 35c., or 2 bulbs of each kind for 60c.

NEW DOUBLE ANEMONE—"Whirlwind."

Anemones have long been considered to be among the most beautiful fall flowering perennial plants for outdoor culture. This New Double Anemone will, therefore, be welcomed by all, as it possesses all the advantages of the old single white variety, and in addition is much handsomer and *hardier*. The plants have passed through our most severe winters, without protection of any kind, uninjured. The plants grow about three feet high, and produce their beautiful large white flowers on long stems in the greatest profusion. This is a beautiful plant for lawn decoration, and once started will last a great many years. Plants set out in the spring will bloom in the fall. Plants by mail 20c. each, 3 for 50c. By express, \$1.75 per dozen.

THE following flowers are best grown from roots set out in the spring. We pack the roots carefully and guarantee their delivery in good condition.

GLADIOLUS.

The Gladiolus is one of the most ornamental and attractive of flowering bulbs. The spikes of flowers grow 2 feet or more high, the flowers being of every shade of color and beautifully marked. When planted in beds or borders they make a most gorgeous show. The bulbs can be set out any time from the middle of April to the first of June and will always flower the first year. Set out the bulbs about 8 to 10 inches apart and 3 or 4 inches deep. In the fall, after they have flowered, they should be taken up and stored in a dry place over winter.

GLADIOLUS BULBS—A Superb Mixture—We offer a mixture of the *very finest large-flowering* varieties of Gladiolus. About half are of light shades of color. This mixture is much superior to ordinary seedling gladiolus and is equal or superior to any mixture obtainable. Price, postpaid, 2 bulbs 10c., dozen 40c., 50 bulbs \$1.50, 100 bulbs \$2.50.

BEGONIAS.

These new large-flowering Begonias are magnificent plants for beds in the open ground. One who has not seen them can hardly imagine the brilliant and gorgeous effect produced by their large, richly-colored foliage and their beautiful waxy flowers of bright and varied colors. If the bulbs are started early, the plants will commence to flower in July and continue in constant bloom until frost. The flowers are from three to four inches across, and are produced in great profusion, almost covering the plant from sight. A bed of these Begonias will excite the admiration of all beholders, and be a constant delight to its owner. The bulbs should be started about the first of April in small pots plunged in boxes of earth in the house or hot-bed, and the plants set out in the open ground as soon as all danger of frost is over.

Bulbs—Mixed colors, 10c. each, dozen 70c., 2 dozen \$1.25, postpaid.



GLADIOLUS.

TUBEROSES.

Tuberose are very easily raised in the open ground in the summer, and are very ornamental. The flowers have an intensely sweet fragrance. The bulbs should be set out as soon as the soil is warm in the spring, and will flower in August and September.

Excelsior Dwarf Pearl—The best variety. Flowers large, pure white, and double, and crowded on the stalk. Large bulbs 5c. each, per dozen 40c., by mail postpaid.



"WHIRLWIND" ANEMONE.

LARGE TWO-YEAR-OLD HARDY ROSES. PLANTS AT LOW PRICES.

EVERYONE who has a garden or lawn should have a few Hardy Hybrid Perpetual Roses. Everyone admires a beautiful rose, but few appreciate how easily they can be raised and what a pleasure it is to have an abundance of magnificent, large, fragrant roses on their own grounds. We have a large number of rose bushes on our grounds that require very little care and are the admiration of all who see them. In our experience we have found that the only really satisfactory plants to set out are good, strong out-door grown plants of varieties classed as "Hybrid Perpetuals." The small, greenhouse-grown plants offered by most dealers do not as a rule amount to much, and even if they live do not flower the first season. Monthly or ever-blooming roses cannot be grown in the open ground in the Northern States with any degree of satisfaction by the ordinary gardener. Hybrid Perpetual Roses are all perfectly hardy and flower in June and July and again in September and October, and the flowers are very large and beautiful, much superior to the old "June roses."

CULTURE.—First obtain good, strong out-door grown plants. Set them out *early* in the spring (or in the autumn) in good rich soil in a sunny situation. The plants should be set three feet apart each way. Prune the plants severely before setting out (when sent by mail we prune them ready to set out). After they are through flowering in July cut back the new growth to induce a second flowering. The plants should be well fertilized or manured every year. The first year after setting out, it is best to bend the plants down in the fall just before the ground freezes, and cover them with leaves and a little earth. This is easily and quickly done and will insure a good, healthy growth in the spring.

NOTE.—The plants we offer are grown from cuttings and are therefore "on their own roots," excepting a few varieties that are marked "grafted plants." These plants produce very large flowers and are vigorous growers, but care should be taken in setting them out to set them *very deep*, so that the head of the plant where it branches is an inch or two under the ground. If any shoots come up below the ground they should be pulled off at once, as it is a sport from the roots and will not flower, but injure the plant. Plants grown on their own roots will not be injured by those root sprouts.

HARDY HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

THE BEST VARIETIES.

We have selected the following varieties of hardy roses, both new and old, for their merit. The list is not long, but it contains the *cream of the hardy roses* and every one will give the best of satisfaction. We especially recommend the varieties printed in capitals.

ANNE DE DIESBACH—A vigorous grower; bright carmine, an exquisite color; flowers very large, fragrant and well shaped.

Belle of Normandy—Silvery rose color; large and full; a beautiful rose.

MARGARET DICKSON—A new *white* rose of great beauty. The flowers are of the handsomest form; large and deliciously fragrant; perfectly hardy and a profuse bloomer. (Grafted plants.)

ULRICH BRUNNER—A new rose of great beauty; flowers large, full and of a beautiful shade of bright red. One of the best. (Grafted plants.)

BARON BONSTETTEN—A very dark crimson rose; large, full and very beautiful.



YELLOW RAMBLER.

La Reine—A beautiful pink rose; flowers very large and double.

Comtesse de Serenye—A beautiful flesh-colored rose; very double. (Grafted plants.)

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT—Flowers brilliant crimson, large and very fragrant; a strong grower and perfectly hardy. On the whole, the very best and most popular red rose.

Alfred Colomb—Color a beautiful shade of carmine; flowers large and fine form.

MME. GABRIEL LUIZET—A new rose of great beauty; color silvery pink. The flowers are large and full, with curled petals. One of the most beautiful of al-hardy roses. (Grafted plants.)

Prince Camille de Rohan—One of the darkest of all red roses; petals have a beautiful velvety texture; very fragrant.

PAUL NEYRON—Dark rose color; flowers enormous in size, of fine form and very double; one of the finest of the perfectly hardy, vigorous-growing roses.

PRICE OF PLANTS.

We offer large 2-year-old plants of the above varieties at the following low prices:

Plants by Mail or express, prepaid, any of the above varieties 35c. each; any 6 for \$1.50, or one plant each of the whole 12 varieties for \$2.85.

Plants by Express, not prepaid. Per dozen \$2.50, or any greater number at 20c. each.

NEW CLIMBING ROSES.

CRIMSON AND YELLOW RAMBLERS.—(See cut.)

These new climbing roses are of wonderful vigor, growing, when well established, eight or ten feet in a single season. The flowers are produced in immense clusters. The individual flowers are of medium size, of fine form and perfectly double. These roses will be found very useful for decorations, as they can be trained to grow over the side of a house or piazza. They are perfectly hardy and will bloom for a long time during the summer and fall.

Crimson Rambler—Strong 1-year-old plants from open ground. By mail, postpaid, 30c. each, 3 plants 75c.

Yellow Rambler—New. The finest hardy yellow climbing rose. Strong 1-year-old plants from open ground 45c. each, 3 plants \$1.00, postpaid.

One plant each of **Crimson and Yellow Rambler**, postpaid, for 65c.

OTHER CLIMBING ROSES.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, almost white; very pretty. 2-year-old plants 35c. each, postpaid.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color. A very rapid grower. 2-year-old plants 35c. each, postpaid.



MARGARET DICKSON.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of sending plants BY MAIL. In this way we can save our customers the heavy express charges which are often demanded on small packages of plants, which can be sent by mail for half the money. We send **FIRST-CLASS LARGE SIZE** plants by mail, and not small inferior stock with which many dealers fill mail orders.

WHEN PLANTS ARE ORDERED at the prices given below, we deliver them to the purchaser either by mail or express as we think best, without any extra charge.

ORDER EARLY. Early orders are of course filled first, and the plants sent in the best possible condition. All plants except strawberries should be ordered before April 1st. Later orders will be filled as fast as possible, but the plants are never as satisfactory as those sent before the buds start.

STRAWBERRIES.

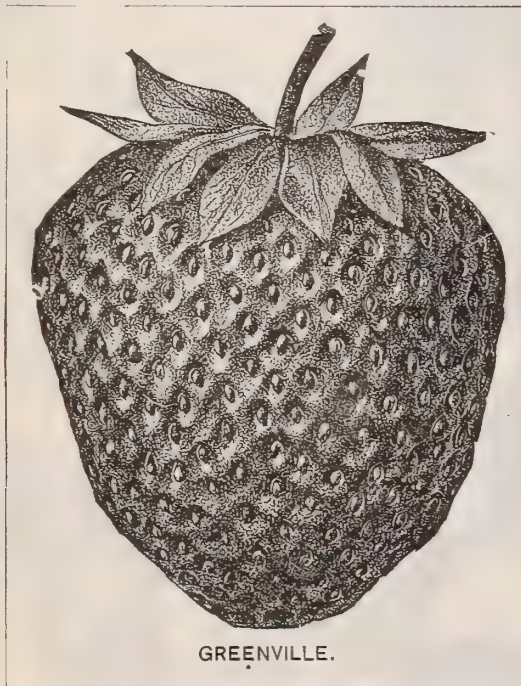
The best time to set out Strawberries is in the spring, when they will grow all summer and form a good bed of plants that will bear profusely the following year.

The plants should be set out in good rich ground in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart and the plants a foot apart in the rows. When setting the plants care should be taken to spread out the roots and press some moist soil firmly around them. It is best to set out the plants as soon as the ground can be gotten into good condition in the spring, but they will do very well if set out as late as the middle of May.

Varieties marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers and should have some other perfect-flowering variety growing near to fertilize the flowers. Use one perfect flowering plant to every three or four imperfect flowering plants.

VAN DEMAN—*The Earliest*—On our grounds this has proved to be the *earliest* strawberry. It does not merely give a few early berries but ripens the whole crop very early and within a short time. The berries are of good size, bright crimson, firm and of excellent flavor. The plants are vigorous and productive. **By mail, dozen 35c., 100 \$1.25. By express, 100 \$1, 1,000 \$6.**

BRANDYWINE—This new variety has proved to be one of the best medium to late strawberries. The berries are very large, firm, bright red, and of first-class quality. The plants are remarkably vigorous and healthy and produce very large crops and continue bearing late in the season. Its fine quality, large size and productiveness make it a superior variety for home use or market. **By mail, dozen 35c., 100 \$1. By express, 100 80c., 1,000 \$5.**



GREENVILLE.

GREENVILLE (P)—This is a magnificent strawberry—one of the largest, handsomest and most attractive berries we have ever grown, and the plants produced lots of them. The plants are stocky, with large, vigorous, dark green leaves. The quality is excellent. The plants are very vigorous and wonderfully productive. This, together with its large, showy fruit and good shipping qualities, places the Greenville in the front rank. **By mail, dozen 25c., 100 85c. By express, 100 65c., 1,000 \$4.**

Parker Earle—When given good cultivation this is probably the most productive strawberry in cultivation. The enormous quantity of fruit borne on a single plant is simply wonderful. The berries are medium to large size, oval in shape and of good color and quite firm. The plants are remarkably vigorous, and when given good rich land, not too light,

and clean cultivation, will produce an astonishing crop of fine strawberries. This is a magnificent variety for those who know how to handle it. **By mail, dozen 30c., 100 85c. By express, 100 65c., 100 \$5.**

Eureka (P)—It is just as important to have a very *late* strawberry as a very *early* one. The late ones, in fact, are often the most profitable for market, and for home use we want strawberries as long as we can get them. The Eureka supplies this want. It is a *very late* berry and the fruit is large, firm, of fine color and good quality. The plants are vigorous and productive. **By mail, dozen 25c., 100 85c. By express, 100 65c., 1,000 \$4.**

BUBACH (P)—One of the *largest* of all strawberries. The berries are often $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter and of good quality. The vines are very vigorous and productive. The fruit is rather soft for shipping long distances, but for near market its great size and handsome appearance make it command the highest prices. **By mail, dozen 15c., 100 85c. By express, 100 65c., 1,000 \$4.**

WARFIELD (P)—One of the best varieties for home use or market. It is *very early*, yet continues to bear for a long time. The berries are uniform in size, of a very deep, glossy red, and of fine quality. The plants are very productive. The berries are so smooth, handsome and of such an attractive color that they are always welcome in the market or on the table. **By mail, 25c., 100 85c. By express, 100 65c., 1,000 \$4.**

Crescent—A very popular *early* variety. Enormously productive and a vigorous grower. Quality fair. A profitable market variety. **By mail, dozen 25c., 100 75c. By express, 100 50c., 1,000 \$3.75.**

Wilson—There is still no variety equal to the old Wilson for *canning*. When fully ripe it is of high flavor and excellent for the table. It is *early* and productive. **By mail, dozen 25c., 100 85c. By express, 100 65c., 1,000 \$4.**

Sharpless—A very large berry of fine quality. Still one of the most popular and best varieties for home use and market. **By mail, dozen 25c., 100 85c. By express, 100 55c., 1,000 \$3.75.**

SPECIAL COLLECTION of the THREE BEST STRAWBERRIES.
We will send a collection of 20 PLANTS OF VAN DEMAN (the *earliest*), 40 of BRANDYWINE (medium), and 40 of EUREKA (the *latest*), 100 plants in all, BY MAIL, POSTPAID, for \$1 00. This makes a nice strawberry bed of the finest varieties now grown.

BLACKBERRIES.

Plant in rows six feet apart and three feet apart in the rows.

MINNEWASKA—This is a comparatively new variety which has become very popular. It is not only *very hardy* but the berries are large and of fine quality, while the plant is a wonderfully vigorous grower and remarkably productive. Season medium to late. Undoubtedly one of the best varieties for market or home use. **By mail, dozen 60c., 100 \$4. By express, 100 \$3.50.**

KITTATINNY—This is one of the best varieties. Canes very vigorous, hardy and exceedingly productive. Fruit of the largest size, specimens measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Firm, sweet, rich flavor, juicy and of the highest quality. **By mail, dozen 50c., 100 \$2. By express, 100 \$1.50.**

LAWTON—A well known variety. Canes not as hardy as the Kittatinnny. Fruit large, and when ripe is sweet, juicy and of the highest quality. **By mail, dozen 50c., 100 \$2. By express, 100 \$1.50.**

SNYDER—A very hardy blackberry, standing our most severe winters without protection. Berries rather small but ripen early, and are sweet, juicy and good flavored. One of the very best varieties for the North. **By mail, dozen 50c., 100 \$2. By express, 100 \$1.50.**

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—A trailing blackberry. Ripens a week to ten days earlier than other blackberries. Fruit very large, soft, juicy and of fine flavor. A vigorous grower and perfectly hardy. The fruit is perhaps too soft for market, but fine for home use. **By mail, each 10c., dozen 80c., 100 \$4.**

RASPBERRIES.

Set out in rows four or five feet apart and three feet apart in the row. Spread out the roots horizontally, and especially in the case of *Black Raspberries*, do not set them too deep. Two or three inches of fine soil, pressed down firm with the foot, is all that is needed. By putting two plants in a hill you have a double chance of avoiding missing hills or gaps.

A Grand New Red Raspberry, LOUDEN.

It is claimed by prominent horticulturists that this is the coming Red Raspberry. Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of the "Rural New Yorker," and an authority on fruits, says: "As judged at the Rural grounds, the Louden is the best Red Raspberry in existence." The plants are very vigorous and produce enormous crops of fruit, which commences to ripen very early and continue as long as the latest varieties. The fruit is large, of fine color and very firm. The Louden seems likely to supersede all other varieties for market. **Strong plants by mail 10c. each, dozen 85c. By express, dozen 70c., 100 \$4.50.**

CUTHBERT, or Queen of the Market

—A remarkably hardy, prolific, firm red raspberry. When you have the Cuthbert you are nearly always sure of a crop. The berries are extra large, sometimes three inches in circumference, remarkably firm and of excellent quality, conical in shape, of a rich crimson color, and, taking it all in all, it will be probably some time before we get a better raspberry. **By Mail, 1-2 doz. 20c., dozen 35c., 100 \$1.35. By express, 100 \$1.00, 1000 \$8.00.**

GOLDEN QUEEN—This is the finest Yellow Raspberry. It resembles the Cuthbert in all respects except in color, which is a beautiful golden yellow, making the berries very attractive in appearance. **By mail, dozen 40c., 50 \$1.00. By express, 100 \$1.50.**

MARLBORO—One of the largest and best early raspberries. Hardy and productive. The berries are bright scarlet and very attractive; quality first-class. **1-2 dozen 25c., dozen 40c., 100 \$1.50. By express, 100 \$1.85.**

Shaffer's Colossal—Supposed to be a cross between a Black Cap and a Red Raspberry. The plant has the habit of the Black Cap varieties, being propagated by layers, while the fruit has the size and general characteristics of the red varieties. The berries are very large, soft, juicy and fine flavored. Color very dark red; plant perfectly hardy, a vigorous grower and very productive. An excellent variety for canning. **By mail, 1-2 dozen 20c., dozen 35c., 100 \$1.75. By express, 100 \$1.25, 1000 \$10.00.**

BLACK RASPBERRIES, or BLACK CAPS.

PALMER—This is a new Black Cap of great promise. The plants are very productive, more so, it is claimed, than any other variety. The fruit is of good size and quality and ripens early. Probably the best early variety. **By mail, 1-2 dozen 25c., dozen 50c., 100, \$1.75. By express, 100 \$1.25, 1000 \$9.00.**

GREGG—With us the largest and best of all varieties of Black Raspberries is the Gregg. Hardy, a remarkably vigorous grower, immensely productive and of unsurpassed quality. A great favorite with the evaporating establishments. Highly profitable for market. **By mail, dozen 35c., 100 \$1.60. By express, 100 \$1.25, 1000 \$8.00.**

OHIO—One of the best early varieties. Remarkably productive, with fruit as large as Mammoth Cluster and nearly as large as the Gregg. **By mail, dozen 35c., 50 \$1.00, 100 \$1.75. By express, 100 \$1.25, 1000 \$9.00.**

GRAPE VINES.

Everyone who has any land at all should set out a few Grape Vines. After the vines are once started they last for a great many years, and it is little trouble to take care of them. We have had large crops from a vine which runs wild over an apple tree.

Send for a few vines, they will come postpaid by mail. Set them out and in a few years you will be enjoying their delicious fruit.



LOUDEN RED RASPBERRY.

At the prices named below we will send good **two-year-old** vines, prepaid by mail, to any address in the United States or Canada.

Recollect, the vines we offer are not small one-year-olds, such as are usually sent by mail, but good **two-year-old** vines that will grow and give good satisfaction.

Delaware—Light red. One of the most delicious and high flavored grapes. No one should be without it.

Worden—A magnificent and delicious grape, very similar to Concord, but earlier and larger and equally hardy and prolific, and of far better quality.

Concord—Black. The best known and most popular of all grapes. Early, hardy, a vigorous grower and enormously productive.

Salem—Red. A superb grape; one of the best of Rogers' seedlings; large and of the very best quality; vines hardy, vigorous and productive; medium early.

Brighton—Red. A magnificent grape; large, handsome, and nearly, if not quite, equal in flavor to the Delaware, and far larger. Vines vigorous and hardy and very productive. We can confidently recommend it.

Moore's Early—Black. Of all the early grapes this is the largest and best. Vines hardy and productive.

Niagara—White. One of the most popular of white grapes; as vigorous and hardy as Concord; fruit very large and handsome; quality fair.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—White. New; the best and most promising of all varieties of white grapes. It is a fine native grape, a cross between Concord and Iona. In size it is as large as Concord, with compact, handsome bunches, and the quality is superb. They are far superior to any other white grape we have ever tasted.

PRICE OF ABOVE GRAPES:

Large two-year-old plants, by mail, each 20c., dozen \$1.25. By express, dozen \$1.00, 25 plants \$1.85.

CURRANTS.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF CURRANTS, AND GROW PLANTS IN VERY LARGE QUANTITIES.

A MONEY MAKING CROP.

The Currant is very easily grown and adapts itself to any kind of soil, but at the same time no plant responds more quickly and generously to high cultivation. Our bushes are planted in rows six feet apart and about four feet apart in the rows. In our experience there is no other small fruit that will pay as well as Currants well taken care of. We have three acres in bearing from which we sold in 1896 28,000 pounds, amounting to nearly \$1,000, or a net profit, after deducting expenses, of nearly \$200 per acre. The larger part of our currants are "Victorias."

More Currants are needed for making jelly than for all other purposes combined. For this purpose there is nothing to be gained by growing the large varieties, such as Cherry or Fay. What you gain in size you lose in productiveness. And the canning establishments and anyone who has had experience in making jelly, will pay no more per pound for Cherry Currants than for Red Dutch. Grocers, and other dealers in fruit, however, usually pay about a cent per pound more for large Cherry Currants than for the smaller varieties.

To destroy the Caterpillars or "Currant Worms," dust Hellebore powder on the leaves the moment any of the worms appear. Wait for a few days and if any of the worms are found repeat the dressing.



VICTORIA CURRANT.

VICTORIA CURRANT—The Victoria is the most popular variety of Currants. The bush is of great vigor and hardiness and the fruit is of good size and produced on long stems. In our experience it is by far the most productive variety, bushes of the same age as Cherry or Fay's yielding nearly double the quantity of fruit. Another great advantage is that it is late in ripening and, therefore, can be marketed after other Currants are gone, when much higher prices are obtained. We have always sold our later pickings at higher prices than those sold first. They are a very profitable crop.

PRICE—By mail, good, strong one-year-old plants, each 10c., dozen 50c. By express, one-year-old plants, dozen 30c., 100 \$2.25; two-year plants, dozen 40c., 100 \$3.50.

Red Dutch—The Michigan Experiment Station, after growing all the different varieties of currants, says: "Red Dutch, although one of the oldest varieties, yet stands first among the red currants so far as quality as well as productiveness is concerned." It is immensely productive, and if the bushes receive good cultivation and plenty of manure, the bunches are long and well filled out, and the fruit of good size, good color and high quality.

PRICE—Same as Victoria.

Cherry—The largest and most popular currant. Bushes not as vigorous as Red Dutch. Needs the best of soil and culture. When it does well it is one of the most profitable varieties.

PRICE—Same as Victoria.

White Grape—Fruit white; bunches not so long as Red Dutch, but the fruit is of good size, remarkably handsome and of the highest quality. Best variety for the table. It also makes beautiful and delicately flavored jelly.

PRICE—By mail, good strong one-year old plants, each 10c., dozen 75c. By express, dozen 40c., 100 \$3.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—This is a much talked of and highly praised variety.

Fruit about the size of the Cherry Currant, but with larger bunches

PRICE—By mail, good, strong one-year plants, each 10c., dozen 65c.

By express, one-year plants, dozen 40c., 100 \$2.75; two-year plants, dozen 50c., 100 \$3.75.

Black Naples—The best variety of Black Currants. A vigorous grower; fruit very large, sometimes nearly three-fourths inch in diameter. There is quite a demand for Black Currants, and their cultivation is highly profitable. They are not attacked by the currant worm.

PRICE—Same as Fay's Prolific.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The best American varieties of Gooseberries are as easily raised as currants and produce very nice fruit which is delicious in pies, jams, etc., and sells for profitable prices in the market. The cultivation of Gooseberries is the same as that of currants.

BEST AMERICAN VARIETIES.

LARGE PROLIFIC GOOSEBERRY, "PEARL"—This new Gooseberry is of such wonderful productiveness that the bushes present a perfect mass of fruit. But nevertheless the fruit is of large size and first-class quality. The fruit resembles the Downing, but is larger and the bush much more prolific, and is not affected by mildew. This is the coming green gooseberry and will prove very profitable to all who grow it. **By mail**, strong plants, each 25c., dozen \$2.25. **By express**, dozen \$2.

RED JACKET—This is the largest and most vigorous Red Gooseberry. The fruit is as large and fine as the English varieties, while the plant is entirely free from the mildew which is so destructive to these varieties when grown in this country. The plants are very productive and the fruit is handsome and of the best quality. A superior variety for home use and very profitable for market. Strong plants **by mail**, postpaid, 20c. each, dozen \$2. **By express**, dozen \$1.50.

Downing—This has long been considered the best American green Gooseberry. Fruit large, green when ripe, and of excellent quality. Bush a vigorous grower and seldom affected by mildew.

PRICE—Strong plants **by mail**, each 10c., dozen \$1. **By express**, dozen 50c., 100 \$4.

Smith's Seedling—With good cultivation, a vigorous grower and immensely productive. Fruit large, pale yellow, and of superior quality.

PRICE—Strong plants **by mail**, each 15c., dozen \$1.25. **By express**, dozen 85c.

Houghton—The standard variety. Enormously productive. Free from mildew. Fruit medium size, pale red, sweet and good. No garden should be without it.

PRICE—Strong plants **by mail**, each 10c., dozen 90c., 2 dozen \$1.60. **By express**, dozen 50c., 100 \$3.50.

The Best Plants in 20 YEARS.

So. CANAAN, Ct., Oct. 20, 1897.

Jos. HARRIS Co.

Gentlemen—In 20 years' experience buying small fruit plants, considering the quantity you sent me, I have never received as good plants from any other nursery.

Yours truly,

M. C. DEAN.

FERTILIZING MATERIALS.

FOR MAKING HAND-MIXED FERTILIZERS.

A Question.—Why pay \$10.00 to a Fertilizer "manufacturer" for mixing a ton of Fertilizer that you could mix for \$1.00 or less? It is not the mixing that costs the manufacturer of "Complete Fertilizers" so much that he has to charge \$10.00 more per ton than the materials can be bought for at retail, but the advertising and selling of the mixture. This costs a great deal and does not add one cent's worth of value to the Fertilizer.

There is no trouble in mixing the materials. They are simply placed in a heap on a barn floor and turned over with a shovel two or three times, which mixes the different materials thoroughly. Mixing is not always necessary, as the different materials can often be applied separately to better advantage.

THE VALUE OF A FERTILIZER.

The actual value of a fertilizer or manure depends, of course, upon the amount of plant-food it contains and the form in which this plant-food exists. The only elements of plant-food that it is necessary to furnish are Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. These, therefore, are the only elements of value in a fertilizer, and we should aim to get these as cheaply as possible and in the best forms. If anyone will take the trouble to calculate what these elements cost in the unmixed materials, and will apply these values to the amounts contained in the ordinary mixed fertilizers, it will be seen that the same amount of plant-food can be obtained in unmixed materials at a saving of \$8 to \$15 per ton. The cost of mixing is not over \$1 per ton, and can often be done for practically nothing.

ADVANTAGES OF BUYING UNMIXED MATERIALS.

In summing up the advantages of buying plant-food in the form of unmixed materials instead of in mixed or "complete" fertilizers, we have:—

First—A great saving in cost. This is a very important point, and often makes the difference between profit and loss in the use of fertilizers.

Second—The nitrogen (ammonia) can be obtained in the form most suited to the crop and other conditions. This is also very important, as in most mixed fertilizers the nitrogen is in a form that is not immediately available, and so does not produce as good results as are obtained from the use of a more soluble and available form.

Third—The different ingredients can be applied either together or separately, as most convenient, and at the time and manner most suited to the conditions under which they are used.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING FERTILIZING MATERIALS.

We shall be glad to send to anyone who has not already received it, a 40-page pamphlet entitled "Food for Plants," containing complete directions for mixing and applying fertilizers, and suggestions as to what to use on different crops.

FERTILIZERS FOR LAWNS.

A thrifty, dark green luxuriant growth of grass on a lawn adds more to the attractiveness and beauty of grounds than almost anything else. To obtain this, people often cover their lawns with stable manure and endure the foul odors and disreputable appearance of their grounds all winter.

This discomfort and annoyance is entirely unnecessary. The same amount of plant-food contained in the manure can be furnished to the grass in the form of absolutely odorless chemical fertilizers which will produce just as luxuriant growth of grass and lasting effect as the manure.

We find that a mixture of one-half superphosphate, two-fifths nitrate of soda and one-tenth muriate of potash, to have the best effect on a lawn, giving the grass a rich dark green color, which stands very dry weather without turning brown. The fertilizers should be applied early in the spring broadcast at the rate of about two pounds of the mixture per 100 square feet.

In order to accommodate our customers who do not want the trouble of mixing these materials, we will send a mixture composed of superphosphate, nitrate of soda and muriate of potash, in the proper proportions, at the following prices:

25 lbs.....	\$1 00	100 lbs.....	\$2 75
50 ".....	1 75	20 ".....	5 00

This mixture will be found very effective as a fertilizer for all garden crops as well as for small fruits, roses and other flowers.

PRICE LIST OF FERTILIZING MATERIALS.

We can furnish fertilizing materials of the best grade, delivered on cars at New York City or at Rochester, at lowest market rates. Prices depend a great deal upon the quantity required. It costs nearly as much to ship a bag as a ton. Very small quantities that have to be re-bagged have to be shipped from Rochester, and the cost is necessarily considerably greater than for larger quantities.

TERMS—Strictly Cash with Order.

NITRATE OF SODA.

Nitrate comes from South America in bags of about 300 pounds each. When shipped to this country the original bags are covered with an outside bag which prevents loss. When ordered in even bag lots—300 pounds, 600 pounds, 900 pounds, etc.—we ship direct from New York. Smaller quantities than 300 pounds are shipped from Rochester.

Guaranteed Analysis—95 to 97 per cent. pure nitrate of soda, containing 15½ to 16 per cent. nitrogen (equal to 18 or 19 per cent. of ammonia).

Shipped from Rochester, screened for use.

10 lbs.....	\$ 50
50 ".....	2 00
100 ".....	3 50

Shipped from New York in original bags.

1 bag, 350 lbs.....	\$ 7 50
3 bags, 900 ".....	22 00

Price of larger quantities given on application.

MURIATE OF POTASH.

Highest grade, containing 50 to 52 per cent. of actual potash.

Shipped from Rochester.

10 lbs.....	\$ 50
50 ".....	2 00
100 ".....	3 50

Shipped from New York in original bags of 224 pounds each.

1 bag, 224 lbs.....	\$ 5 75
3 bags, 672 ".....	16 51
1 ton, 2,100 ".....	46 50

SUPERPHOSPHATE.

This superphosphate of lime is of high grade and in perfect condition for drilling, being very fine and dry.

Guaranteed Analysis—Soluble and available phosphoric acid, 15 to 16 per cent.; insoluble phosphoric acid, ¼ to 1 per cent.; total phosphoric acid, 16 to 17 per cent.

Shipped from Rochester.

10 lbs.....	\$ 30
50 ".....	1 00
100 ".....	1 75

Shipped from New York (Jersey City).

1 bag, 200 lbs.....	\$ 2 00
5 bags, 1,000 ".....	7 50
10 bags, 1 ton.....	14 00

Special low rates given on carload lots of 12 tons. Please write for prices. It will pay to get up a club and order a carload, as freight charges are much less per ton on carloads than on smaller shipments.

DISSOLVED BONE BLACK.

Some people have an idea that phosphoric acid from bones is better than mineral phosphate. Bone Black is made from bones that have been used in the process of refining sugar. It contains from 16 to 18 per cent. soluble and available phosphoric acid.

Shipped from Rochester.

10 lbs.....	\$ 40
50 ".....	1 40
100 ".....	2 50

Shipped from New York.

1 bag, 200 lbs.....	\$ 3 00
5 bags.....	11 00
1 ton.....	20 00

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP—Kills Insects on Plants.

For killing aphides or lice on Roses and other plants we have found nothing so effective and convenient as Sulpho-Tobacco Soap. The Sulphur also prevents mildew and keeps the plants healthy. It is very easily applied by dissolving in water and sprinkling on the plants. It is sure death to insects of all kinds and never injures the plants. The Soap comes in cakes which, when dissolved, make three gallons of wash each. This soap is also very effective for killing fleas on dogs. The animal should be washed, using this soap instead of ordinary soap. Full directions for use are printed on the cover of each cake. Price, postpaid, 20c. per cake, 3 cakes 50c.

HARRIS' RURAL ANNUAL FOR 1898.

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.

WE are large breeders of Pekin Ducks, having a large flock bred from Rankin and Hallock's strains, which are acknowledged to be the best in this country. It is unnecessary to say anything in favor of the Pekin Ducks. They are well-known, and conceded by all to be the only profitable ducks to raise—they have no rivals. Our ducks mature very rapidly, being ready for market when only ten weeks old, when they often weigh four or five pounds dressed. They attain a weight of eight to nine pounds when full grown.

Do not inbreed.—If you have Pekin Ducks or grade or common ducks that you want to improve, get a new Moreton Farm Pekin Drake. A change of blood is very desirable.

Get the Ducks Early.—Do not put off ordering the ducks until spring. They commence to lay very early and should be settled in their new quarters before that time. It is not safe to ship ducks (females) when they are laying.

PRICES OF PEKIN DUCKS.

We offer some very fine, large, pure-bred Pekin Ducks, as follows:

Drake.....	\$2.00
Drake and Duck.....	3.75
Drake and two Ducks.....	5.50

EGGS.

We can furnish eggs from a flock of very fine Pekin Ducks that have free range and therefore produce eggs that are more fertile and that will produce ducklings of greater vigor than birds that are kept confined in yards. The eggs are carefully packed and guaranteed to reach the purchaser in good order.

Price of Early Eggs to be Delivered Before April 1.	
One Sitting (10 eggs).....	\$1.00
50 Eggs.....	\$3.50
Two Sittings (20 eggs)...	1.85
100 Eggs.....	6 00
200 eggs or more, \$5.00 per 100.	

Reduced Prices for Later Eggs.

After April 1 we will fill orders at the following reduced rates:

One Sitting (10 eggs).....	\$0.85
50 Eggs.....	\$2.75
Two Sittings (20 eggs)...	1.40
100 Eggs.....	5.00

All orders for eggs filled in rotation. We commence shipping duck eggs about March 1.

Eggs Sent 3000 Miles.—Last spring Mr. J. H. Bartholomew, of Vancouver, British Columbia, ordered a sitting of duck eggs from us. He writes July 8, 1896: "The sitting of duck eggs you sent were O. K. Had one broken, eight of the remaining nine were fertile. The ducklings are very large and vigorous. Am much pleased with them."

Every Egg Hatched. Mrs. Ernest Johnson, Lyndonville, N. Y., wrote us June 15, 1897: "We received the Pekin Duck eggs all right. I was much pleased with them, they were such large, nice eggs, but I was more pleased with them after they hatched, for every egg hatched and the ducklings are so large and strong."

Well Packed.—Mr. J. B. Church, Flushing, L. I., wrote us April 20th, 1897: "The eggs reached here quite safely, as they were bound to do with your excellent packing." And later Mr. Church writes: "My ducks are a caution—something surprising."



IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.

HARDY BRONZE TURKEYS.

ONE-FOURTH WILD BLOOD.

It is well known that the Bronze Turkey is directly descended from our native wild turkeys. But by being domesticated and in-bred they have become more tender and liable to diseases than the wild stock. In 1893 the Rhode Island Experiment Station made some experiments with crossing domestic Bronze Turkeys with a half-wild gobbler. The results were most gratifying. The young turkeys from this cross were more *hardy, vigorous* and *healthy* than the pure domestic Bronze stock.

In 1894 we procured a gobbler with one-fourth wild blood and put him with one of our flocks of Bronze Turkeys. The young stock from this cross were remarkably healthy and vigorous. We had had great difficulty raising the young turkeys from the pure domestic stock, having lost nearly half the young turkeys hatched, but with the introduction of the wild blood we had no more trouble raising the young turkeys. They were very vigorous and free from disease, and *grew faster* and *matured earlier* than the domestic stock. We have since obtained two half-wild gobblers, having been bred from a pure wild gobbler obtained in the mountains of Pennsylvania.

We now have some very fine one-fourth wild stock for sale that is healthy and vigorous. We strongly advise the use of a one-fourth wild gobbler with domestic hens, whether pure Bronze or grades. New blood should be introduced in a flock at least every other year in order to keep the stock healthy and vigorous.

PRICES OF ONE-FOURTH WILD TURKEYS.

Young Gobbler, early hatched, large and vigorous.....	\$6.00
Young Gobbler, later hatched, strong and healthy.....	5.00
Pair—One fourth wild Gobbler and pure Bronze Hen, both first-class, early hatched.....	9.00
Trio—One-fourth wild Gobbler and two pure Bronze Hens, all first-class.....	12.00
Our one-fourth wild Gobblers weigh 20 to 25 lbs. and hens about 15 or 16 lbs.	

PURE BRONZE TURKEYS.

We have a few very fine young pure bred Bronze Turkey Gobblers, bred from very large, vigorous stock. The birds are large and well marked and weigh 24 to 28 pounds Price, \$5.50.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS.

We have some fine, pure-bred white Wyandotte Cockerels, just the thing to improve your common chickens. Price \$1.50 each.

JOS. HARRIS CO., Moreton Farm, Monroe Co., N. Y.